

CRIME AND JUSTICE REPORT



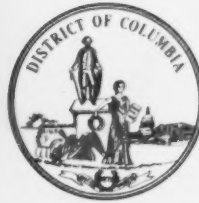
For The District of Columbia

Government of the District of Columbia • Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

June 1986



MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Message from the Mayor

The District of Columbia is one of the best places in the world to live and work. Its cultural and educational facilities, its economic growth and opportunities, and its physical beauty are unsurpassed.

Undergirding all the city's assets is its strong record in the area of public safety and crime reduction. Without a strong public safety program, and a committed approach to protecting residents, and visitors alike, our city could not prosper as it has done over the past several years. Among the world's largest urban centers, the District of Columbia enjoys one of the highest standards of public safety. In 1985, reported Crime Index offenses in the District declined by 7 percent, marking the fourth consecutive year of crime reduction.

During my administration, I have given public safety a high priority and have undertaken many initiatives to improve and strengthen it. Most recently, I have launched a multifaceted crime reduction and prevention program that will help break the vicious cycle of social isolation, unemployment and drug use that propels some of our young people into criminal activity. These new efforts will focus resources on improving family life for youth.

This report shows our continued success in reducing crime, especially in the areas of burglary and robbery. At the same time, drug arrests remain high, reflecting the chronic and widespread problem of drug abuse in our community. Prison data provided about prisons show that their population rise is primarily a result of increased drug abuse convictions.

The citizens of the District played a large part in helping us reduce crime, through various crime prevention programs. I therefore invite and urge every citizen to join with me and their government in making the District of Columbia an even better place to build a happy and productive future.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry Jr.
Mayor

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I. Introduction

One of the paramount responsibilities of any government is the protection of citizens. Under the leadership of Mayor Marion Barry Jr., the District of Columbia government has made public safety a number one priority. In the District, approximately 20 percent of the budget is allocated to public safety. In FY 1986, it is expected that more than \$550 million will be provided to operate the District's public safety agencies and the courts.

The District's public safety efforts begin with its crime prevention programs. To this end, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) helped establish many neighborhood watch programs, involving 93,000 households in neighborhood surveillance activities. MPD also operates other crime prevention programs, such as Operation Identification, the Officer Friendly Program, and numerous drug education workshops.

Recently, Mayor Barry announced a new, multifaceted, crime reduction and prevention program to assist juveniles who become involved in delinquent behavior, and consequently, the justice system. This new effort will employ an inter-departmental approach, using the resources of several District government agencies, to provide comprehensive support services to youth and their families.

The District's Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis awarded 10 neighborhood grants in 1985 to help neighborhood groups operate juvenile delinquency prevention programs. Activities included street theater, drug prevention education, tutorial services, and self-concept building. This program will be repeated in FY 1986.

Other District agencies, such as the Department of Recreation and the Department of Employment Services, also operate programs which contribute to crime prevention.

When prevention efforts fail, a crime is committed, and a suspect is apprehended, processing through the criminal justice system begins. This process consists of several basic functions:

- (1) detection of crime and apprehension of offenders.
- (2) prosecution of criminal cases.
- (3) trial and convictions.
- (4) sentence, corrections, and parole.

Activities and decisions are measured at each stage. This information helps manage the use of criminal justice resources and helps guide the development of more effective programs.

The following report describes the activities and outcomes covering the different stages through which persons and/or cases are processed. The data are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system. Data presented in the booklet are from the following agencies:

- (1) Metropolitan Police Department
- (2) Pretrial Services Agency
- (3) U.S. Attorney's Office
- (4) D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel
- (5) D.C. Department of Corrections
- (6) D.C. Board of Parole

The data, in most instances, represent 5 and 10 year trends. Graphs and charts that appear in this report are derived from data found in the tables in the text and appendix sections.

Table 1

Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1975-1985^a

Year		Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^b	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson ^c
1975	Total	721,800	55,166.0	12,713.0	42,453.0	240.0	524.0	9,137.0	2,812.0	13,164.0	25,892.0	3,397.0	—
	Rate		7,642.0	1,761.3	5,881.6	33.3	72.6	1,265.9	389.6	1,823.8	3,587.1	470.6	—
1976	Total	707,900	49,726.0	10,399.0	39,327.0	188.0	508.7	7,044.0	2,659.0	11,869.0	24,506.0	2,952.0	—
	Rate		7,024.4	1,469.0	5,555.5	26.6	71.8	995.1	375.6	1,676.7	3,461.8	417.0	—
1977	Total	691,500	49,812.0	9,835.0	39,977.0	192.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0	—
	Rate		7,203.5	1,422.3	5,781.2	27.8	56.8	962.5	375.1	1,676.1	3,708.6	396.5	—
1978	Total	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	477.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0	—
	Rate		7,535.9	1,407.3	6,128.5	28.0	66.1	936.7	376.6	1,848.4	3,807.7	472.4	—
1979	Total	660,200	56,721.0	10,553.0	46,168.0	180.0	489.0	6,920.0	2,964.0	13,452.0	28,819.0	3,606.0	291.0
	Rate		8,591.5	1,598.5	6,993.0	27.3	74.1	1,048.2	449.0	2,037.6	4,365.2	546.2	44.1
1980	Total	637,651	64,035.0	12,772.0	51,263.0	200.0	439.0	8,897.0	3,236.0	16,260.0	31,068.0	3,568.0	367.0
	Rate		10,042.3	2,003.0	8,039.4	31.4	68.8	1,395.0	507.5	2,550.0	4,872.3	559.6	57.6
1981	Total	630,600	66,338.0	14,468.0	53,870.0	223.0	414.0	10,399.0	3,432.0	16,832.0	32,845.0	3,765.0	428.0
	Rate		10,837.0	2,294.3	8,542.7	35.4	65.7	1,649.1	544.2	2,669.2	5,208.5	597.1	67.9
1982	Total	630,000	66,071.0	13,397.0	52,674.0	194.0	421.0	9,137.0	3,645.0	14,744.0	33,435.0	4,086.0	379.0
	Rate		10,477.5	2,124.5	8,353.0	30.8	66.8	1,448.9	578.0	2,342.8	5,302.1	648.0	60.1
1983	Total	627,500	58,150.0	11,936.0	46,214.0	186.0	406.0	7,698.0	3,646.0	12,483.0	29,405.0	3,955.0	371.0
	Rate		9,266.9	1,902.2	7,364.8	29.6	64.7	1,226.8	581.0	1,989.3	4,686.1	630.3	59.1
1984	Total	623,000	53,857.0	10,725.0	43,132.0	175.0	366.0	6,087.0	4,097.0	10,954.0	27,471.0	4,374.0	333.0
	Rate		8,644.8	1,721.5	6,923.2	28.0	58.7	977.0	657.6	1,758.3	4,409.5	702.1	53.5
1985	Total	626,900	50,367.0	10,172.0	40,195.0	148.0	337.0	5,230.0	4,457.0	10,004.0	24,873.0	5,024.0	294.0
	Rate		8,034.3	1,622.6	6,411.7	23.6	53.8	834.3	711.0	1,595.8	3,967.6	801.4	46.9

^aThe following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:

Crime Index Total equals Violent Crime Total Plus Property Crime Total.

Violent Crime Total equals the sum of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Property Crime Total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^bData for 1975-1976 include Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I Offense but not a Crime Index Offense.

^cArson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and is included in the Property Crime Total and Crime Index Total for 1979-1985 only.

SOURCES: Offenses for 1975-1976: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 *Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan*, January 1978.

Offenses for 1977-85: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," unpublished data.

Population Estimates: 1985 Population Estimates Limited States Bureau of Census 1985 Current Population Report #P 25951.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

II. Reported Offenses

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Crime Index offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: (1) violent offenses, which are murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and (2) property offenses, which are burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

In 1985, 50,367 Crime Index offenses were reported in the District of Columbia. This represents a crime rate of 8,034.3 per 100,000 residents. According to Table 1 (Figure 1), the number of reported Crime Index offenses declined in 1985 by 7 percent as compared with the previous year. It also marked the fourth consecutive year of a reduction in reported Crime Index offenses, and represents

the lowest number of reported Crime Index offenses since 1977.

Reported Crime Index rates in the District began to increase in 1977, rose until 1981, and declined thereafter. Since 1981, the number of reported Crime Index offenses decreased by 26 percent. This decrease over the last four years is primarily accounted for by declines in the number of burglaries (-41 percent), robberies (-50 percent), and larcenies (-24 percent).

Declines in reported Crime Index offenses are attributed to increased law enforcement measures, greater involvement by citizens in crime prevention efforts, and a decrease in the size of the District's young adult and juvenile population.

Figure 1
Reported Offenses in D.C.

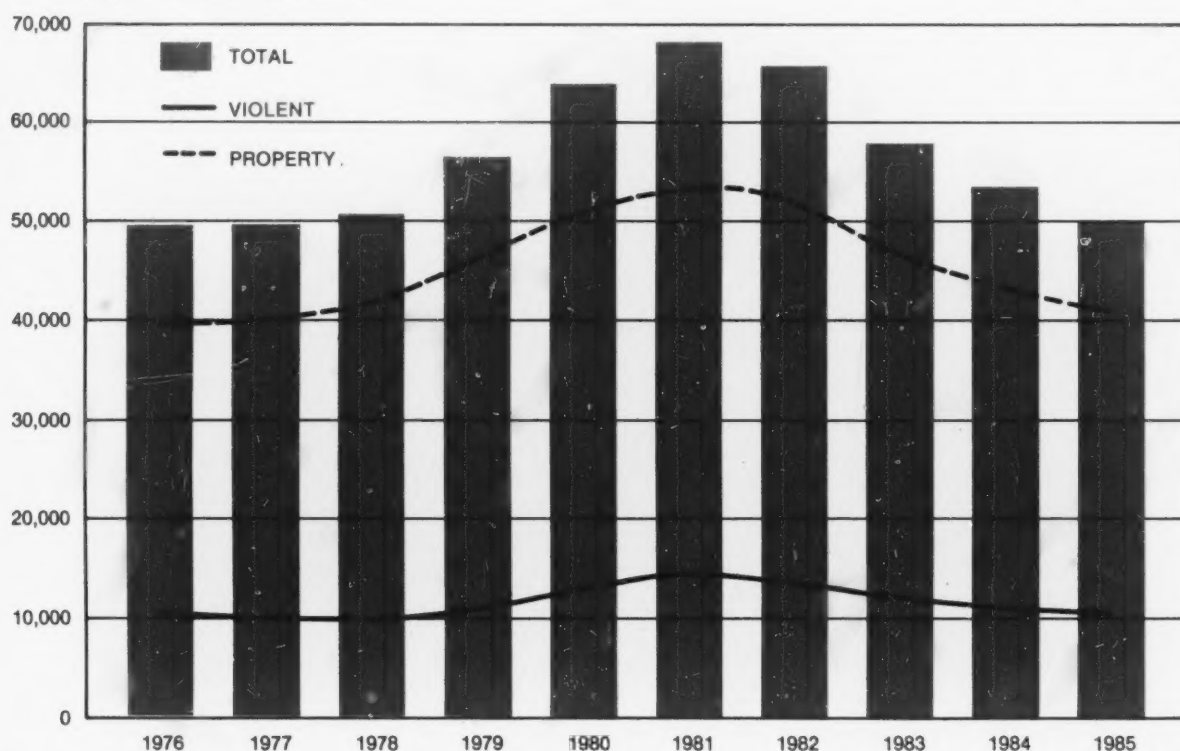


Table 2

Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1975-1985

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson ^b
1975	9,878	4,263	5,615	300	246	1,965	1,752	1,784	3,277	554	—
1976	8,946	3,874	5,072	217	190	1,769	1,698	1,226	3,235	611	—
1977	7,371	3,096	4,275	174	151	1,341	1,430	1,047	2,732	496	—
1978	7,129	2,663	4,466	146	153	1,121	1,243	989	2,840	637	—
1979	8,652	3,028	5,624	158	173	1,231	1,466	1,376	3,373	828	49
1980	8,716	3,114	5,602	154	145	1,344	1,471	1,378	3,385	785	54
1981	9,242	3,133	6,109	179	118	1,448	1,388	1,494	3,770	808	37
1982	8,844	2,990	5,854	156	135	1,224	1,475	1,447	3,467	895	45
1983	8,735	2,946	5,789	173	129	1,153	1,491	1,335	3,508	890	56
1984	8,856	2,902	5,954	138	139	1,023	1,602	1,232	3,635	1,035	52
1985	8,995	3,131	5,864	107	136	1,030	1,858	1,475	3,156	1,193	40

^aData for 1975-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I Offense but not a Crime Index Offense.

^bArson was not classified as a Crime Index Offense until 1979.

SOURCES: 1975-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 *Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan*, January 1978. 1977-1985: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 3

Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1975-1985

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson ^b
1975	3,997	1,371	2,626	26	34	1,096	215	1,279	1,082	265	—
1976	3,752	1,340	2,412	22	38	1,016	264	1,084	1,072	256	—
1977	3,322	988	2,334	22	61	646	259	915	1,115	304	—
1978	3,568	916	2,652	16	27	601	272	1,003	1,261	388	—
1979	3,280	863	2,417	15	26	601	221	859	1,130	407	21
1980	2,453	721	1,732	8	17	478	218	577	807	340	8
1981	2,428	720	1,708	12	18	462	228	572	768	360	8
1982	2,228	669	1,559	5	7	457	200	503	724	318	14
1983	2,250	655	1,595	3	15	434	203	515	648	419	13
1984	2,051	650	1,401	4	20	388	238	384	512	497	8
1985	2,443	986	1,457	15	22	431	518	374	343	725	15

^aData for 1975-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I Offense but not a Crime Index Offense.

^bArson was not classified as a Crime Index Offense until 1979.

SOURCES: 1975-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 *Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan*, January 1978. 1977-1985: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

III. Arrests

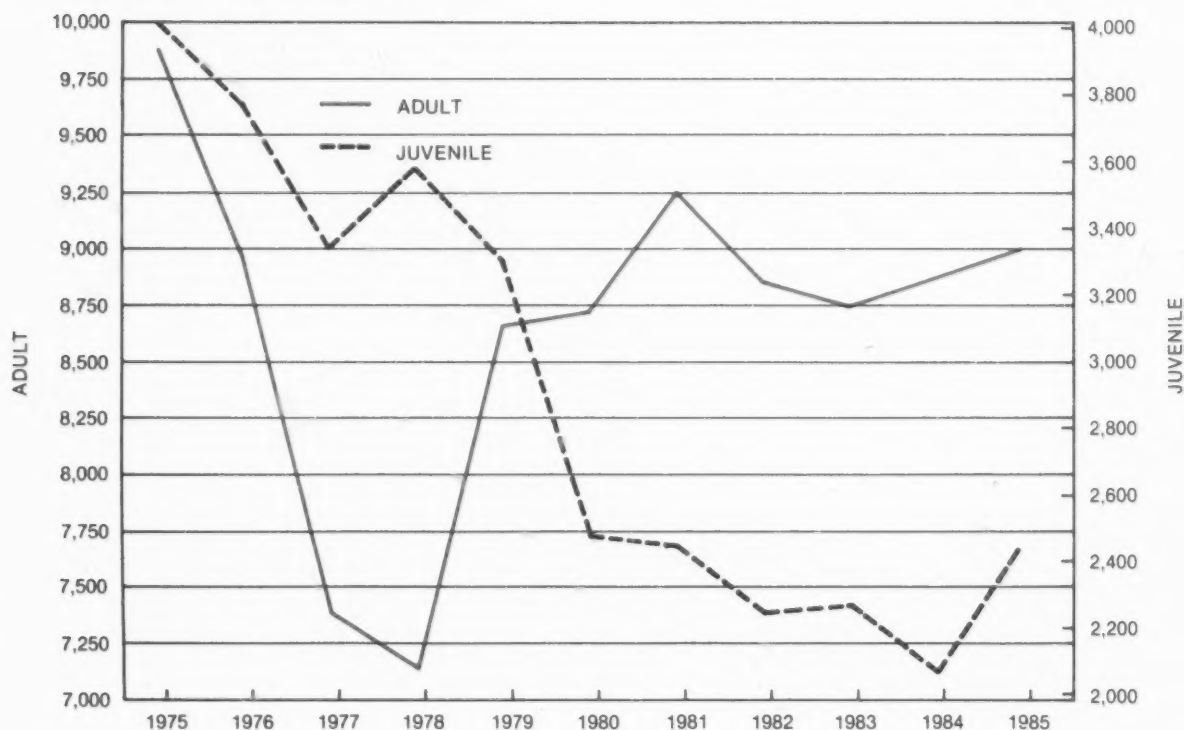
After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported crime. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect. After an individual is taken into custody, the police decide, based on the facts of the case, which charges to impose and forward to the prosecutor.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. At the end of 1985, 3,850 police officers served the MPD. Expenditures for the MPD amounted to \$155 million in FY 1985. In addition to the MPD, numerous law enforcement agencies, such as the U.S. Park Police, the Capital Police, and the Metro Security Force, are located in the District.

The number of persons arrested for Crime Index offenses in 1985 rose slightly from 10,907 in 1984 to 11,438 in 1985, representing a 5 percent increase. Adult arrests increased slightly, rising from 8,856 in 1984 to 8,995 in 1985, while juvenile arrests increased from 2,051 in 1984 to 2,443 in 1985 (Figure 2, Tables 2.3).

The number of juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses represents the major indicator of juvenile arrests for delinquent activity. Since 1975, juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses decreased each year until 1985. From 1984 to 1985, juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses increased by 19 percent. Most of this rise is the result of a 118 percent increase in arrests for aggravated assault.

Figure 2
Crime Index Arrests in D.C.



Part II crimes are comprised of all other criminal offenses not included in the Crime Index categories. The number of arrests for Part II crimes increased from 32,360 in 1984 to 35,154 in 1985 (Table 6). The number of arrests for Part II crimes has increased annually for the last five years. Since 1979, arrests for Part II crimes have increased by 22 percent.

The increase in Part II arrests over the last several years has been caused by a dramatic rise in the number of adult

drug arrests, which rose from 4,241 in 1981 to 8,649 in 1985, representing a 104 percent increase. During this same period, the number of juveniles arrested for drug law violations increased from 315 to 883, a 180 percent increase (Figure 3, Table 4). The proportion of adult drug arrests involving sales, as compared to possession, has increased from 3 percent in 1980 to 36 percent in 1985 (Table 5).

Figure 3
Adult and Juvenile Drug Arrests

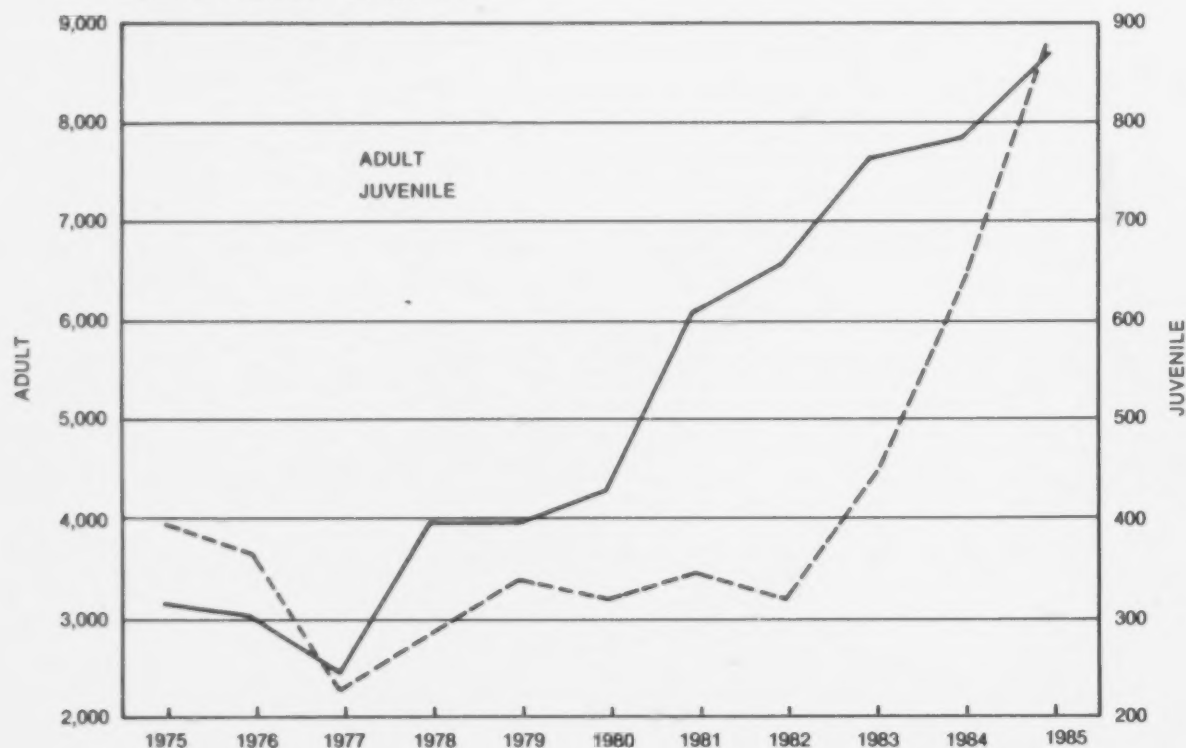


Table 4

Total Adult and Juvenile Drug Arrests
Calendar Years 1981-1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Juvenile	343	316	439	635	883
Adult	6,065	6,555	7,622	7,821	8,649
Total	6,408	6,871	8,061	8,456	9,532

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, April 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 5

Number and Percent of Adult Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession
Calendar Years 1981-1985

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sales	350	5.8	1,842	28.1	2,935	38.5	3,542	45.3	3,126	36.1
Possession	5,715	94.2	4,713	71.9	4,687	61.5	4,278	54.7	5,523	63.9
Total	6,065	100.0	6,555	100.0	7,622	100.0	7,820	100.0	8,649	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 6

Number of Juvenile and Adult Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses in the District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1975-1985

Year	Juvenile			Adult		
	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Total
1975	3,997	2,045	6,042	9,878	21,631	31,509
1976	3,752	2,673	6,425	8,946	25,498	34,444
1977	3,322	1,494	4,816	7,371	22,433	29,804
1978	3,568	1,548	5,116	7,129	22,604	29,733
1979	3,280	1,353	4,633	8,652	26,101	34,753
1980	2,453	1,095	3,548	8,716	24,616	33,332
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361	8,856	31,050	39,906
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949	8,995	33,648	42,643

SOURCES: 1975-1976: Metropolitan Police Department, Planning and Development Division. 1977-1985: MPD Offenses Reported under Uniform Crime Reporting Program, March 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

IV. Prosecution

After a person has been arrested and charged, the charge and any additional information about that person is forwarded by the police to the prosecutor's office. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel handles the prosecutions of all juvenile cases, all traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and all civil suits in which the District of Columbia government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all other criminal cases.

The number of adult criminal prosecutions increased from 19,975 in 1984 to 21,115 in 1985, representing a 6 percent growth. Felony prosecutions during the same period rose from 6,707 to 7,480, a 12 percent increase (Figure 4, Tables 7, 8).

The rise in felony prosecutions over the last several years is primarily the result of a dramatic increase in the number of persons prosecuted for felony drug law violations, since 1983, that number more than tripled from 969 to 2,968 in 1985, a 206 percent increase.

Figure 4
Adult Prosecutions

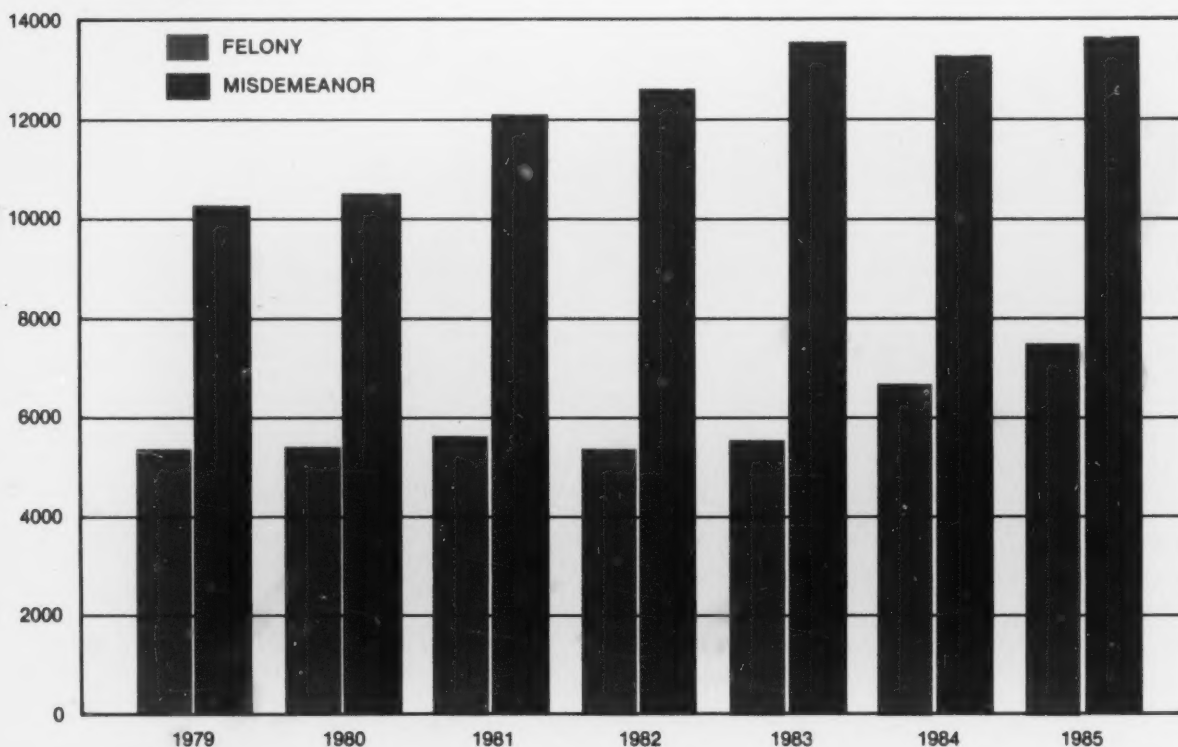


Table 7

**Number of Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Prosecutions
Calendar Years 1981-1985**

Year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
1981	5,622	12,052	17,674
1982	5,362	12,591	17,953
1983	5,542	13,526	19,068
1984	6,707	13,268	19,975
1985	7,480	13,635	21,115

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System, March 1986.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 8

**Number of Adult Felony Prosecutions By Offense
Calendar Years 1981-1985**

Year	Arson	Assault	Burglary	Weapons	Drug Violations	Homicide	Other	Rape	Robbery	Theft	Auto-Theft	Total
1981	20	653	856	194	734	184	770	134	1,464	154	459	5,622
1982	30	658	809	176	838	175	751	176	1,372	115	262	5,362
1983	39	702	762	158	969	188	712	181	1,231	174	426	5,542
1984	36	706	676	134	2,277	157	763	206	1,041	138	573	6,707
1985	23	812	576	127	2,968	129	832	180	897	259	677	7,480

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System, March 1986.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

V. Convictions

The flow of cases from the point of arrest through sentencing involves a series of court hearings and actions. Those charged as adults with felony crimes go through the following steps:

- (1) *Felony Presentment* — Person is informed of charge, counsel is appointed (if necessary), pre-trial status is determined, and date is set for preliminary hearing (unless waived).
- (2) *Preliminary Hearing* — A judge determines from the evidence presented by the prosecution if there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed.
- (3) *Grand Jury* — The prosecutor's evidence is reviewed, and if the evidence is sufficient, an indictment is issued.
- (4) *Arraignment* — Indictment charges are presented, a plea is entered, and a trial date may be set.

- (5) *Trial* — If a felony defendant pleads not guilty, a trial takes place and a determination of guilt or innocence is made.

If a defendant pleads guilty, or if a defendant is found guilty by a judge or jury, a conviction is established and a sentence is imposed.

In 1985, there were 13,188 adult convictions, as compared with 10,992 in 1984 (Figure 5, Tables 9, 10). The number of felony convictions increased by 32 percent from 3,754 in 1984 to 4,942 in 1985. Misdemeanor convictions rose from 7,238 in 1984 to 8,246 in 1985, representing a 14 percent increase.

Since 1982, the number of adult felony convictions in the District has increased by 86 percent while adult misdemeanor convictions increased by only 15 percent.

The rise in adult felony convictions over the last several years is accounted for by an increase in felony drug convictions. Since 1981, the number of adult felony drug convictions has risen from 273 to 2,250 in 1985, a 724 percent increase.

Figure 5
Adult Convictions

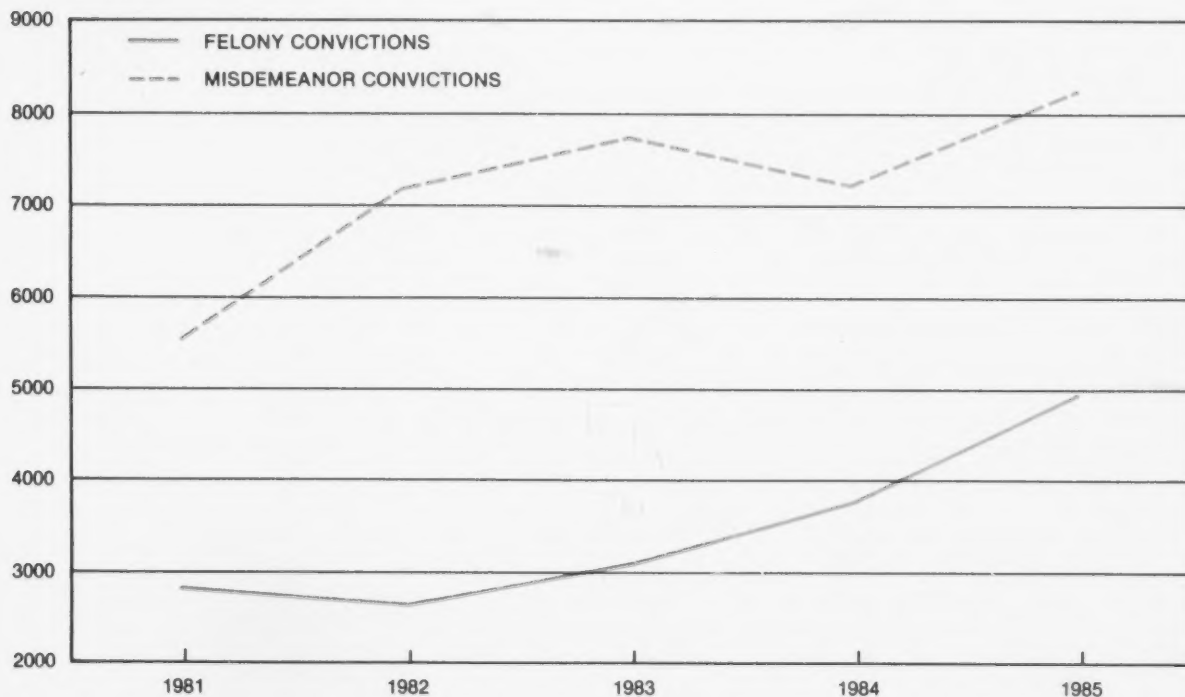


Table 9

**Number of Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions
Calendar Years 1981-1985**

	Year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
	1981	2,850	5,548	8,398
	1982	2,661	7,204	9,865
	1983	3,088	7,755	10,843
	1984	3,754	7,238	10,992
	1985	4,942	8,246	13,188

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System, March 1986.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 10

**Number of Adult Felony Convictions by Crime Index Offense¹
Calendar Years 1981-1985**

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Drugs	UUV	Arson	Total
1981	118	81	792	279	535	177	273	88	2	2,345
1982	113	94	861	225	353	92	502	79	2	2,121
1983	140	100	761	289	408	135	605	102	8	2,548
1984	146	125	688	305	366	184	1,247	121	12	3,194
1985	111	92	596	402	326	234	2,250	185	13	4,209

¹ Includes convictions for drug law violations.

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System, March 1986.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

VI. Juvenile Prosecutions and Dispositions

The District's juvenile justice system differs, to some extent, from the adult justice process. Juvenile law enforcement is handled by the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department, and prosecutorial functions are performed by the District's Office of the Corporation Counsel.

A probation officer is assigned to review all alleged delinquent cases. The officer delivers a recommendation for petitioning (prosecution) or no petitioning (no prosecution) to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. If a case is not petitioned, the juvenile is released without further court action. If the case is petitioned, it is forwarded for either a detention hearing or an initial hearing. Of 2,380 juvenile cases in 1985, 1,679 (71 percent) were petitioned. Assault (28 percent), motor vehicle theft (23 percent),

robbery (17 percent), and burglary (17 percent) were the cases most frequently petitioned in 1985 (Table 11).

In disposing of a juvenile case, the judge may exercise one of several options including:

- (1) commitment to the Youth Services Administration.
- (2) probation.
- (3) consent decree (conditional supervision by court).
- (4) suspended commitment.
- (5) closed without a finding.

In 1985, 1,370 juveniles either pled or were found guilty of delinquent offenses. This compares with 1,437 in 1984, a 5 percent decrease. The percentage of dispositions resulting in guilty findings remained virtually the same, at approximately 55 percent (Figure 6, Table 12).

Figure 6
Juvenile Dispositions

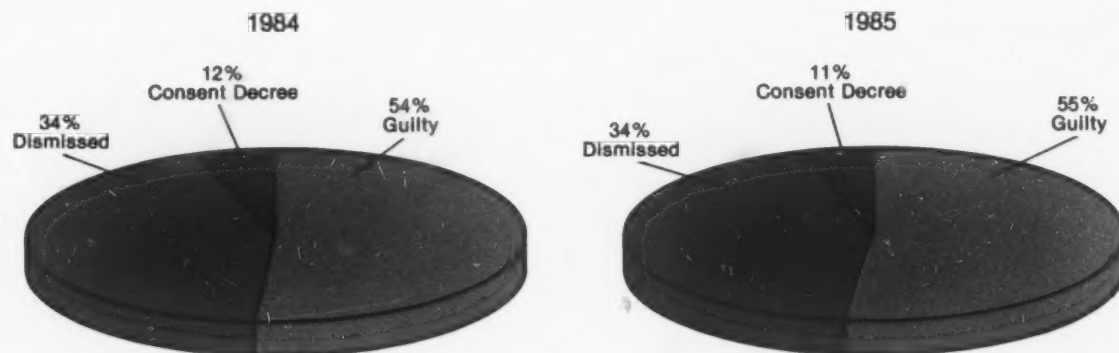


Table 11

Number of Juvenile Cases Petitioned and No Petitioned By Crime Index Offense
Calendar Year 1985

Offense	Petitioned	No Petitioned
Homicide	3	1
Rape	10	2
Robbery	292	113
Assault	484	174
Burglary	286	81
Larceny-Theft	227	104
Motor Vehicle Theft	388	221
Arson	9	5
Total	1,679	701

SOURCE: Office of the Corporation Counsel, April 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 12

Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Years 1983-1985

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1983	1,334	953	253	2,540
1984	1,437	918	325	2,680
1985	1,370	833	273	2,476

SOURCE: Office of the Corporation Counsel, April 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

VII. Corrections

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections was established in 1946 and is responsible for the administration and operation of the District's jail and prison system for adults, as well as for operation of various community correctional centers and programs.

The District's sentencing facilities are in Lorton, Virginia on a 3,600 acre site. Minimum, medium, and maximum security facilities are used to house the majority of the District's male sentenced population. The District's Detention Facility (Jail) is in the District of Columbia and is primarily used to house persons awaiting trial. The District also uses the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house sentenced offenders.

Since 1980, the number of prison bedspaces increased by 1,887. During the same period, the number of correc-

tional officers increased by 605. Expenditures by the D.C. Department of Corrections increased from approximately \$59 million in FY 1980 to more than \$160 million in FY 1985.

The District's average daily prison population rose from 7,108 in 1984 to 8,368 in 1985, representing an 18 percent increase. Since 1981, the prison population has increased by 62 percent (Figure 7, Tables 13, 14). This reflects an increasing number of arrests, guilty dispositions, persons denied pre-trial release, and mandatory sentencing.

As indicated in Table 15, the proportion of persons sentenced to Lorton for drug law violations continues to increase, rising from 12 percent in 1981 to 22 percent in 1985. This rise stems from specific increases in arrests, prosecutions and convictions for drug law violations.

Figure 7
Correctional Population

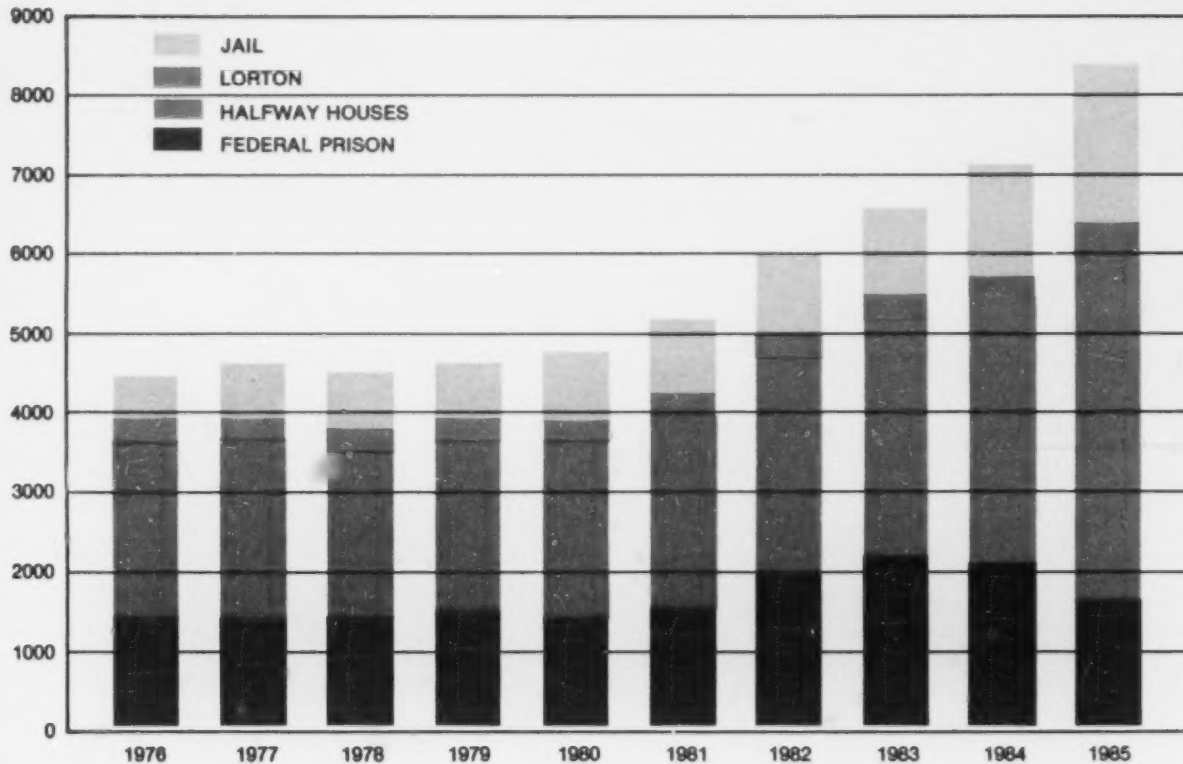


Table 13

Average Daily Population of District Incarcerates in District and Federal Facilities by Facility
Calendar Years 1976-1985

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Total
1976	1,376	2,253	246	567	4,442
1977	1,375	2,290	247	678	4,590
1978	1,370	2,151	244	728	4,493
1979	1,458	2,180	247	729	4,614
1980	1,377	2,248	248	873	4,746
1981	1,498	2,455	242	977	5,172
1982	1,903	2,778	253	1,029	5,963
1983	2,133	3,046	272	*1,100	6,551
1984	2,042	3,407	259	*1,400	7,108
1985	1,613	4,299	425	2,031	8,368

*Represents estimates.

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Corrections, March 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 14

Number of D.C. Prisoners and Incarceration Rates
Calendar Years 1975-1985

Year	Number ¹	Rate/per 100,000
1975	3,550	491.84
1976	4,442	627.49
1977	4,590	663.77
1978	4,493	664.55
1979	4,614	698.88
1980	4,746	744.29
1981	5,172	820.17
1982	5,963	946.51
1983	6,551	1,043.98
1984	7,108	1,132.75
1985	8,368	1,334.82

¹Includes residents of halfway houses, District inmates held at federal prisons, sentenced inmates at Lorton facilities and at the D.C. Jail, and the District's pretrial and pre-sentenced population.

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Corrections, March 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 15

Number of New Commitments to Lorton By Charges
Calendar Years 1983-1985

Charge	1983		1984		1985	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Assault	68	10	52	6	82	8
Auto-theft	31	5	17	2	15	2
Burglary	58	9	91	10	82	11
Drugs	107	16	110	12	174	22
Forgery	12	2	4	1	5	1
Homicide	49	7	118	13	101	13
Larceny	47	6	24	3	15	2
Rape	23	3	28	4	39	5
Robbery	223	33	299	34	229	30
Weapons	35	5	43	5	20	2
Sex Offenses	7	1	19	2	14	2
Other Felony	16	2	49	6	8	1
Other Misdemeanor	6	1	18	2	7	1
Total	682	100	882	100	771	100

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Corrections, March 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

VIII. Parole

In the District of Columbia, persons convicted of crimes and sentenced to terms of imprisonment generally become eligible for parole after serving approximately one-third of their maximum term. If conditions of release are violated, the Board of Parole may revoke parole and return that person to prison.

The number of parole releases declined from 1,163 in 1983 to 842 in 1985, representing a 28 percent decrease (Figure 8, Table 16). The number of parole revocations in-

creased from 298 in 1983 to 529 in 1985, representing a 78 percent increase. The 529 total in 1985 represents the highest number of annual parole revocations during the last five years.

Implementation of more stringent guidelines may have contributed to the reduction in parole releases. Recent changes in parole rules governing revocations appear to be contributing factors to the increase in the number of parole revocations.

Figure 8
Parole Actions

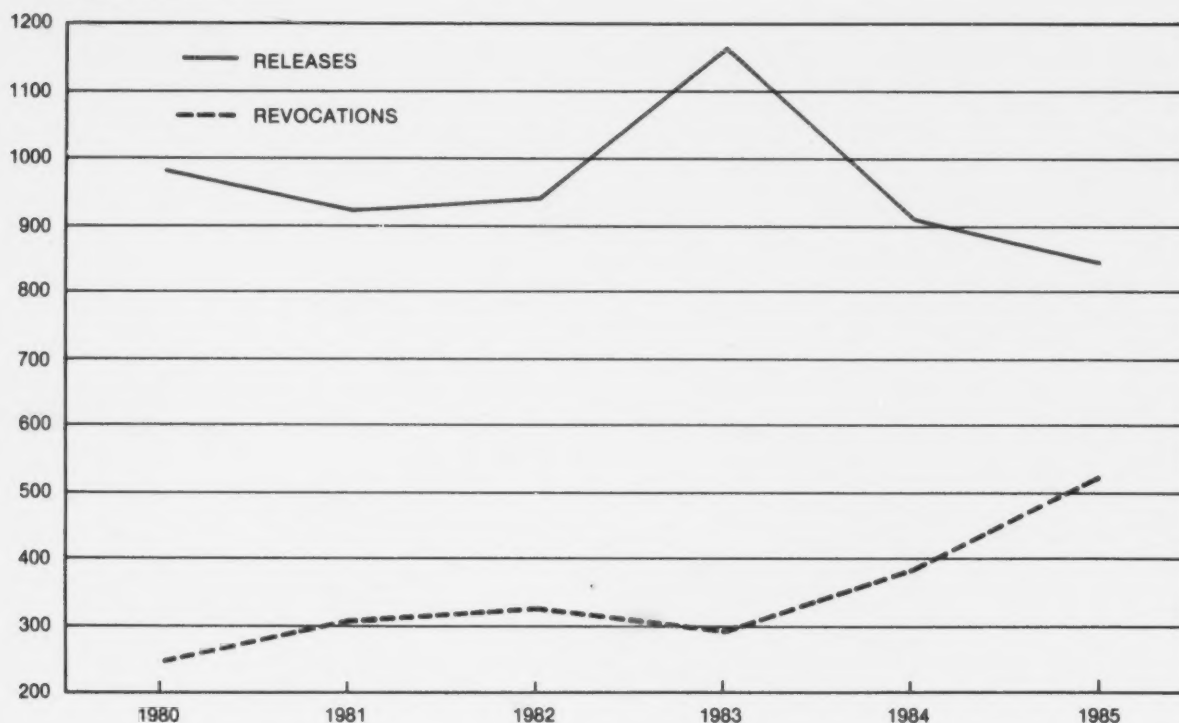


Table 16

**Number of Parole Releases and Revocations
Calendar Years 1980-1985**

Year	Releases	Revocations
1980	978	249
1981	919	310
1982	936	332
1983	1,163	298
1984	911	387
1985	842	529

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Corrections, March 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

IX. Summary

Reported Crime Index trends in the District continued their downward movement in 1985. The number of arrests increased due to a rise in adult and juvenile drug arrests. Adult felony and misdemeanor prosecutions and convictions continued to rise as a result of an increase in the number of persons charged with and convicted of felony drug law violations.

The District's average daily prison population has continued to rise, reflecting the increase in arrests, prosecutions, and convictions for drug law violations. The number of parole releases declined while the number of parole revocations increased.

Appendix A
Definition of Part I and Part II Offenses

Appendix B
Statistical Tables

1

Appendix A — Definitions

A. PART I OFFENSES

1. Criminal Homicide

a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence, and excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to:

- (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and
- (2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.

b. Manslaughter by Negligence²

Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. Forcible Rape

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts of assaults to rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used — victim under age of consent).

3. Robbery

Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, attempts or assaults to rob.

4. Aggravated Assault

Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Exclude simple assaults.

5. Burglary

Housebreaking or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

6. Larceny-theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

B. PART II OFFENSES

1. Other Assaults (Simple)

Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and where no weapon is used.

2. Arson

Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

3. Forgery and Counterfeiting

Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

4. Fraud

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

5. Embezzlement

Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

6. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing

Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

7. Vandalism

Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

8. Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.

All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

9. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitutes, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes.

¹All definitions are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing, 1977.

²While Manslaughter by Negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

10. **Sex Offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)**
Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.
 11. **Drug Abuse Violations**
Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.
 12. **Gambling**
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.
 13. **Offenses Against the Family and Children**
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
 14. **Driving Under the Influence**
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
 15. **Liquor Laws**
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes Federal violations.
 16. **Drunkenness**
Drunkenness or intoxication.
 17. **Disorderly Conduct**
Breach of the peace.
 18. **Vagrancy**
Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.
 19. **All Other Offenses**
All violations of state or local laws, except classes 1-2, and traffic.
 20. **Suspicion**
No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.
 21. **Curfew and loitering laws**
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.
 22. **Runaway**
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.
-

APPENDIX B—Statistical Tables

These additional tables provide information on arrests for Crime Index offenses, adult Part II drug arrests by type of drug, and juvenile drug charges by type of drug.

Table A-1

Number of Arrests for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1975-1985

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson ^b
1975	13,875	5,634	8,241	326	280	3,061	1,967	3,063	4,359	819	—
1976	12,898	5,214	7,484	239	228	2,785	1,962	2,310	4,307	867	—
1977	10,693	4,084	6,609	196	212	1,987	1,689	1,962	3,847	800	—
1978	10,697	3,579	7,118	162	180	1,722	1,515	1,992	4,101	1,025	—
1979	11,932	3,891	8,041	173	199	1,832	1,687	2,235	4,503	1,233	70
1980	11,169	3,835	7,334	162	162	1,822	1,689	1,955	4,192	1,125	62
1981	11,670	3,853	7,817	191	136	1,910	1,616	2,066	4,538	1,168	45
1982	11,072	3,659	7,413	161	142	1,681	1,675	1,950	4,191	1,213	59
1983	10,985	3,601	7,384	176	144	1,587	1,694	1,850	4,156	1,309	69
1984	10,907	3,552	7,355	142	159	1,411	1,840	1,616	4,147	1,532	60
1985	11,438	4,117	7,321	122	158	1,461	2,376	1,849	3,499	1,918	55

^aData for 1975-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I Offense but not a Crime Index Offense.

^bArson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and included in the Property Crime Total and Crime Index Total for 1979-1985 only.

SOURCES: 1975-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 *Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan*, January 1978. 1977-1985: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-2

Adult Part II Drug Arrests by Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1981-1985

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sales										
Opium/cocaine and derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	169	48.3	1,031	56.0	1,976	67.3	1,607	45.4	1,587	49.4
Marijuana	53	15.1	257	14.0	413	14.1	851	24.0	527	16.4
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (demerol, methadone)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	128	36.6	554	30.1	546	18.6	1,084	30.6	1,101	34.2
Total	350	100.0	1,842	100.1	2,935	100.0	3,542	100.0	3,215	100.0
Possession										
Opium/cocaine and derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	3,875	67.8	2,479	52.6	1,824	38.9	1,535	35.9	2,389	44.0
Marijuana	988	17.3	1,324	28.1	1,990	42.5	1,498	35.0	1,521	28.0
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (demerol, methadone)	145	2.5	202	4.3	172	3.7	55	1.3	0	0.0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	707	12.4	708	15.0	701	15.0	1,191	27.8	1,524	28.0
Total	5,715	100.0	4,713	100.0	4,687	100.0	4,279	100.0	5,434	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	6,065	—	6,555	—	7,622	—	7,821	—	8,649	—

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-3

**Juvenile Drug Charges by Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1984-1985**

Drug	1984	1985
	Number	Number
PCP	353	545
Marijuana	358	281
Cocaine	43	132
Heroin	24	46
Total	778	1,004

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, April 1986.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

PREPARED BY:

Statistical Analysis Center
Office of Criminal Justice
Plans and Analysis

420 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

727-6554

Under Grant #83-JB-CX-K022
for the Bureau of Justice Statistics

ERRATA

Page 8, Figure 3

The solid line represents adult drug arrests; the broken line represents juvenile arrests.

Page 16, Figure 7

The legend in Figure 7 should be ordered as follows: Federal Prison (light red), Halfway Houses (red), Lorton (light blue), and Jail (blue).

1986

CRIME AND JUSTICE REPORT



For The District of Columbia

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis
Government of the District of Columbia • Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Message from the Mayor

During the course of a year I meet with thousands of District citizens. I visit with them in small and large groups; in neighborhood forums and business luncheons; and at church services and social celebrations. Often, on these occasions, the subject of public safety is raised.

Neighborhood residents want their communities to be safe for families and friends; business persons want their commercial areas to be safe for employees and customers; and everyone wants a civic environment that is safe, beautiful and attractive.

While people voice these concerns to me, I am happy to note, that they also frequently express gratitude for their government's efforts to respond to their concerns. This booklet provides a survey of the efforts made by District government during the past year to respond to its citizens' public safety concerns.

The activities reflected here whether they are massive drug sweeps, strenuous efforts by prosecutors and judges to convict and sentence offenders, or the struggles faced by correctional officials to house and rehabilitate inmates reveal increasing levels of operations. These have been rendered to support the dynamic growth of our city and the rising expectations of our citizens.

I am proud to present this survey to you as a report on the past year's public safety record and as an affirmation of the District government's continuing commitment to the highest standards of public service.

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

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I. Introduction

This report describes the activities and outcomes covering the different stages through which persons and/or cases are processed, and the outcomes of those processes. The data are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system, from reported offenses to corrections and parole.

The data, in most instances, represent 5 and 10 year trends. Graphs, charts and maps that appear in this report are derived from data found in the tables in the text and appendix sections. In addition to the statistical charts and graphs, a geographically based analysis, which presents the location of reported offenses in the District of Columbia, is provided.

Nearly one quarter of the District's \$2.6 billion budget is allocated for public safety purposes. Over the past several years, we have seen the public safety budget rise from \$353 million in FY 1982 to \$535 million in FY 1986, representing a 52 percent increase. The public safety budget increased another 19 percent from \$550 million in FY 1987 to \$655 million in FY 1988. Rising criminal justice costs in the District can be directly linked to the pervasive use of illicit drugs, which has reached epidemic proportions, and to the consequent rise in the District's incarcerated population.

Increasingly greater emphases are being placed on improving coordination and program effectiveness. Crime prevention, crime control, and proper treatment of persons involved in the criminal justice system are strategies that steer citywide actions to reduce the incidence of crime.

Crime prevention efforts in the District have been made a priority in hopes that they will stem the flow of inmates into the criminal justice system. Special youth initiatives have been launched to help deter troubled youths from criminal activities.

The District's Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis (OCJPA) awarded \$75,375 in grants in 1986 to help neighborhood-based groups operate juvenile delinquency prevention programs. The projects' approach to delinquency prevention is to involve youths in leadership and personal development activities that emphasize youth peer support.

OCJPA is also responsible for the overall administration and supervision of the Interagency Youth Project (IYP). This program serves multi-problem, court-involved youths and their families by providing comprehensive individualized treatment planning and services.

Analysis of the District's inmate population revealed that 90 percent have two or more felony convictions. The high recidivism rate in the District, and the fact that about 60 percent of District inmates examined tested positive for illicit drugs, have provided the impetus for a renewed emphasis on rehabilitating criminal offenders.

To help break the vicious cycle of crime, drug use and recidivism, a 804 bed treatment facility is being built for drug abusers and inmates with mental health illnesses; it will provide criminal offenders with the resources and support needed to successfully adjust to living productively in the community.

Presently, the District's criminal history information about persons processed through the criminal justice system is fragmented among nine data systems. To address this problem, the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, in conjunction with other District criminal justice agencies, is developing a Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

In the effort to ensure public safety, these efforts offer great potential for contributing to the success of law enforcement, crime prevention, and the effective operation of the criminal justice system.

Table 1
Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977-1986^a

Year	Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson ^b
1977	691,500	49,812.0	9,835.0	39,977.0	192.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0	—
Rate		7,203.5	1,422.3	5,781.2	27.8	56.8	962.5	375.1	1,676.1	3,708.6	396.5	—
1978	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	477.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0	—
Rate		7,535.9	1,407.3	6,128.5	28.0	66.1	936.7	376.6	1,848.4	3,807.7	472.4	—
1979	660,200	56,721.0	10,553.0	46,168.0	180.0	489.0	6,920.0	2,964.0	13,452.0	28,819.0	3,606.0	291.0
Rate		8,591.5	1,598.5	6,993.0	27.3	74.1	1,048.2	449.0	2,037.6	4,365.2	546.2	44.1
1980	637,651	64,035.0	12,772.0	51,263.0	200.0	439.0	8,897.0	3,236.0	16,260.0	31,068.0	3,568.0	367.0
Rate		10,042.3	2,003.0	8,039.4	31.4	68.8	1,395.0	507.5	2,550.0	4,872.3	559.6	57.6
1981	630,600	68,338.0	14,468.0	53,870.0	223.0	414.0	10,399.0	3,432.0	16,832.0	32,845.0	3,765.0	428.0
Rate		10,837.0	2,294.3	8,542.7	35.4	65.7	1,649.1	544.2	2,669.2	5,208.5	597.1	67.9
1982	630,000	66,071.0	13,397.0	52,674.0	194.0	421.0	9,137.0	3,645.0	14,744.0	33,435.0	4,086.0	379.0
Rate		10,477.5	2,124.5	8,353.0	30.8	66.8	1,448.9	578.0	2,342.8	5,302.1	648.0	60.1
1983	627,500	58,150.0	11,936.0	46,214.0	186.0	406.0	7,698.0	3,646.0	12,483.0	29,405.0	3,955.0	371.0
Rate		9,266.9	1,902.2	7,364.8	29.6	64.7	1,226.8	581.0	1,989.3	4,686.1	630.3	59.1
1984	623,000	53,857.0	10,725.0	43,132.0	175.0	366.0	6,087.0	4,097.0	10,954.0	27,471.0	4,374.0	333.0
Rate		8,644.8	1,721.5	6,923.2	28.0	58.7	977.0	657.6	1,758.3	4,409.5	702.1	53.5
1985	626,900	50,367.0	10,172.0	40,195.0	148.0	337.0	5,230.0	4,457.0	10,004.0	24,873.0	5,024.0	294.0
Rate		8,034.3	1,622.6	6,411.7	23.6	53.8	834.3	711.0	1,595.8	3,967.6	801.4	46.9
1986	627,400	52,431.0	9,422.0	43,009.0	194.0	328.0	4,719.0	4,181.0	10,814.0	25,818.0	6,105.0	272.0
Rate		8,356.8	1,501.7	6,855.1	30.9	52.2	752.2	666.4	1,723.6	4,115.1	973.1	43.4

^aThe following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:

Crime Index Total equals Violent Crime Total plus Property Crime Total

Violent Crime Total equals the sum of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Property Crime Total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^bArson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and is included in the Property Crime Total and Crime Index Total for 1979-1986 only.

SOURCES: Offenses for 1977-86: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," unpublished data. Population Estimates: 1985 Population Estimates Limited States Bureau of Census 1985 Current Population Report

#P 25951.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

II. Reported Offenses

A. Overview

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Crime Index offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: (1) violent offenses, which are homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and (2) property offenses, which are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson.

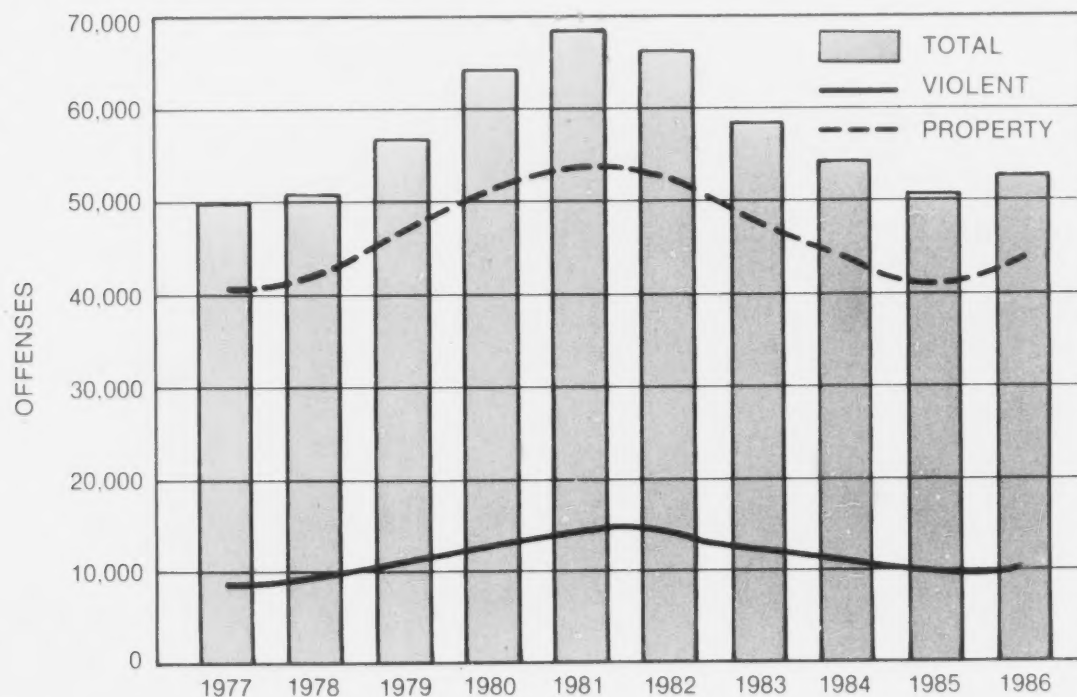
In 1986, 52,431 Crime Index offenses were reported in the District of Columbia. This represents a crime rate of 8,356.8 per 100,000 residents. According to Table 1 (Figure 1), the number of reported Crime Index offenses increased by four percent as compared with the previous year. This marks the first annual increase in reported Crime Index offenses in four years. The four percent in-

crease in reported Crime Index offenses from 1985 to 1986 is attributed to a seven percent increase in property crime. During this same time period, violent crime declined seven percent. Violent crime in the District of Columbia has decreased in each of the last six years.

Reported Crime Index offenses in the District increased from 1977 to 1981, and declined thereafter until 1986. Even though Crime Index offenses increased in 1986, they have decreased by 21 percent over the last five years. This decrease is primarily accounted for by declines in the number of robberies (-48 percent), burglaries (-27 percent), and larcenies (-23 percent).

The decline in reported Crime Index offenses over the last five years is attributed to increased law enforcement measures, greater involvement by citizens in crime prevention efforts, and a decrease in the size of the District's young adult and juvenile population.

Figure 1
Reported Offenses in D.C.



B. Geographic Patterns Of Crime

Crime In Wards

Table 2 (Maps 1, 2, and 3) shows the total number of Crime Index offenses, property crimes, and violent crimes. Ward 2 had the highest number of reported Crime Index offenses in terms of both property crimes and violent crimes. The number of Crime Index offenses in Ward 2 constituted about 35 percent of all such offenses in the District of Columbia during 1986. Ward 1, the next highest ward in terms of property crimes, violent crimes, and Crime Index totals, had less than half as many total Crime Index offenses as Ward 2. The other wards had between 3,000 and 6,500 Crime Index offenses in 1986, with the fewest property crimes occurring in Wards 3 and 8 and the fewest violent crimes in Ward 3.

A partial explanation for the exceptionally high reported Crime Index totals in Ward 2 may be a result of the land use patterns in that ward relative to those of other areas. Ward 2 has the highest percentage of its land occupied by commercial activities and the lowest percentage by residential uses. This is understandable because Ward 2 encompasses the commercial and business center of the District of Columbia and includes not only retail stores, but also many public and private office buildings.

Crime in Census Tracts

The distribution of Crime Index offenses across residential and non-residential census tracts is shown in Maps 4 through 13 (Table A-1). It should be noted that in maps depicting crime in residential areas, the non-residential tracts are left white. Conversely, in maps of crime in non-residential sections, the predominantly residential tracts are white.

Residential Areas

The residential tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 303) are located primarily in Wards 3, 4, and 5. Tracts with Crime Index totals from 304 to 606 are dispersed throughout each of the wards. Ward 1 has four separate clusters with Crime Index totals between 607 and 909. The residential tracts with the highest Crime Index totals (910 to 1,213) are located in a cluster in Ward 2 (Map 4).

The distribution of violent crime totals among the predominantly residential tracts shown in Map 5 varies slightly from that observed for Crime Index totals. The tracts with the lowest violent crime totals (1 to 51) are more concentrated in Wards 3 and 4 than are Crime Index totals.

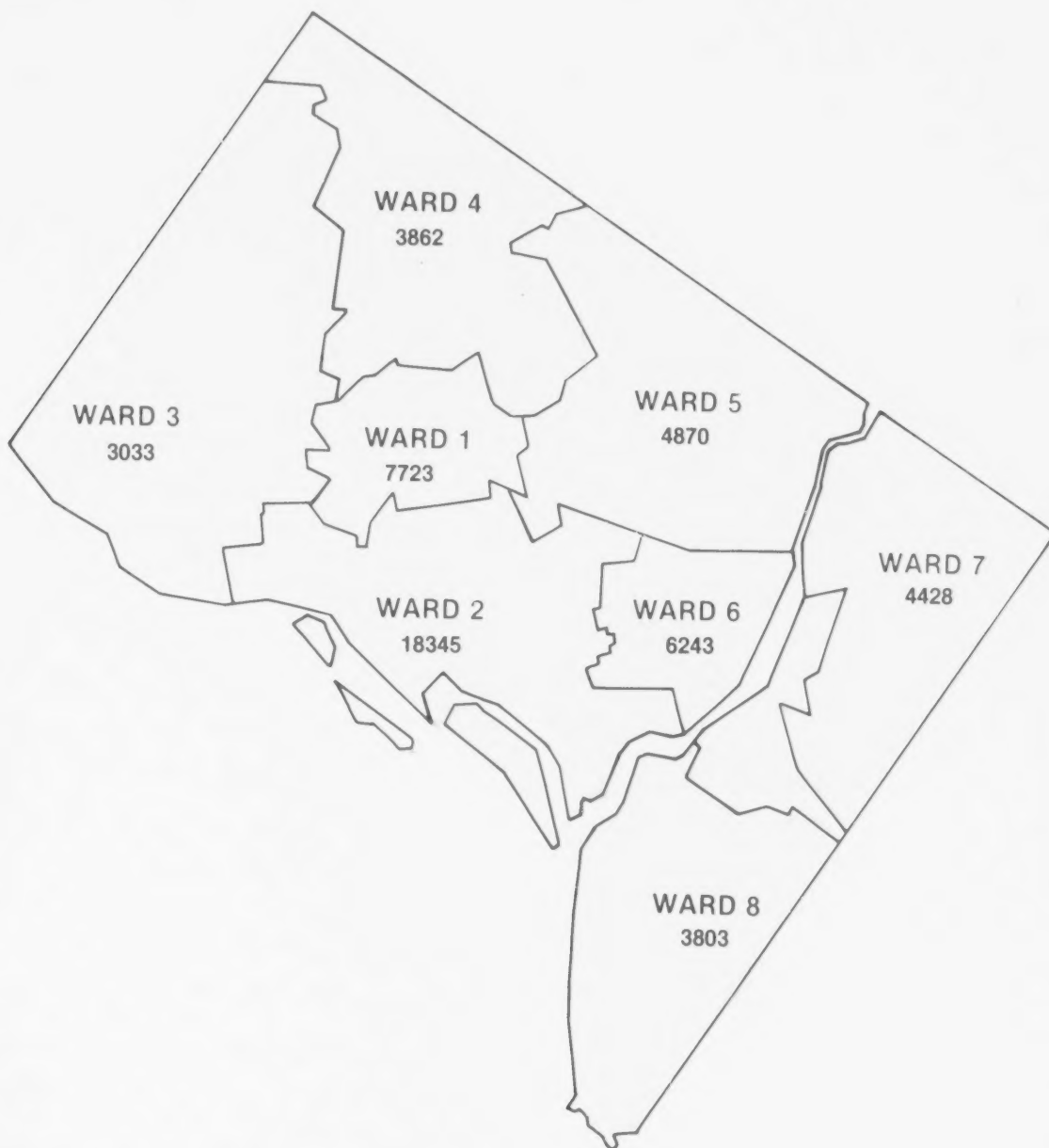
Table 2
Reported Crime Index Violent and Property
Offenses By Ward, Calendar Year 1986

Ward	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
1	7,723	1,592	6,131
2	18,345	2,701	15,644
3	3,033	212	2,821
4	3,862	600	3,262
5	4,780	970	3,810
6	6,243	1,231	5,012
7	4,428	949	3,479
8	3,803	1,089	2,714
Total^a	52,217	9,344	42,873

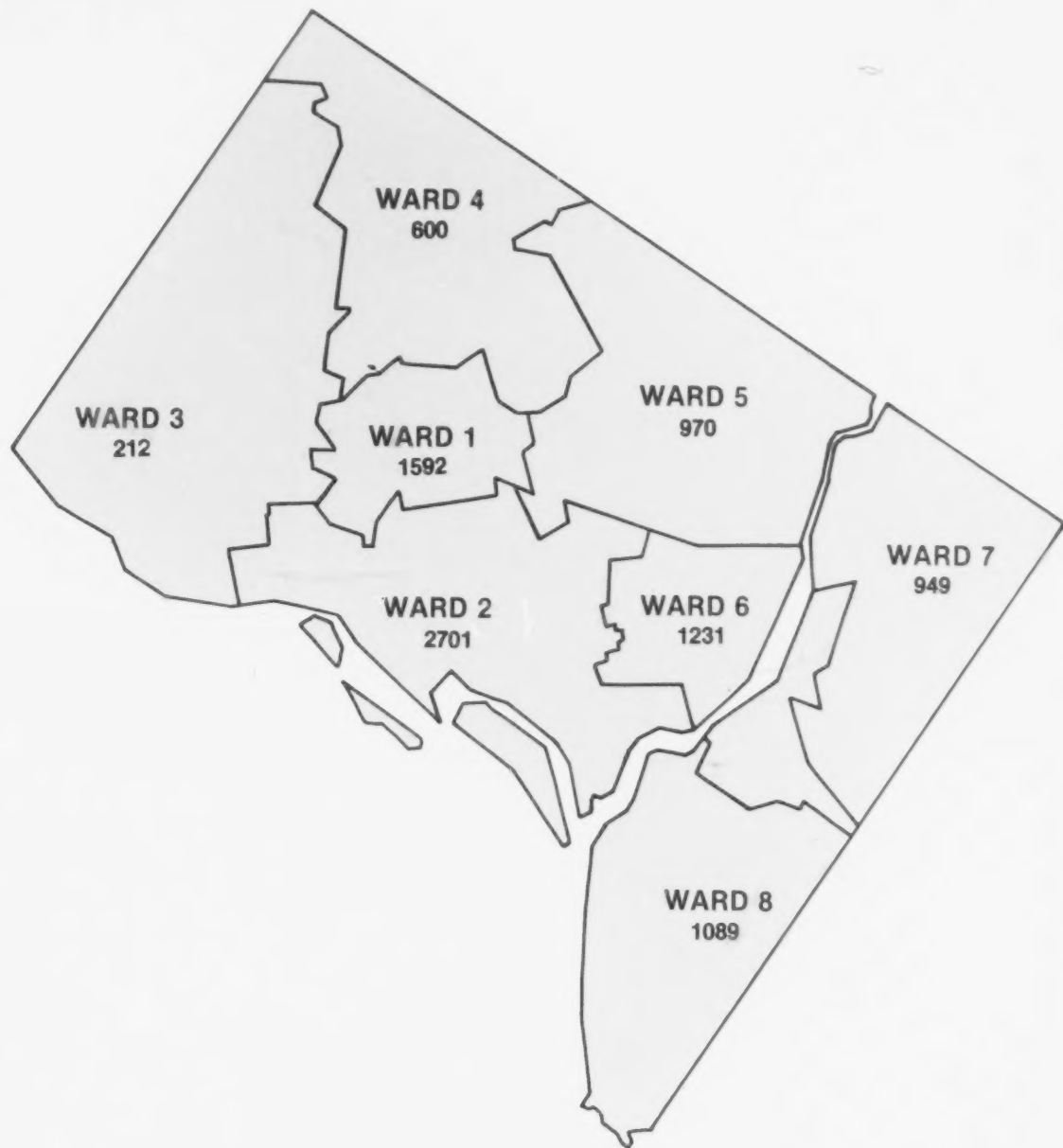
^aThe ward location of 214 reported offenses is unknown and not included in the total.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1987.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

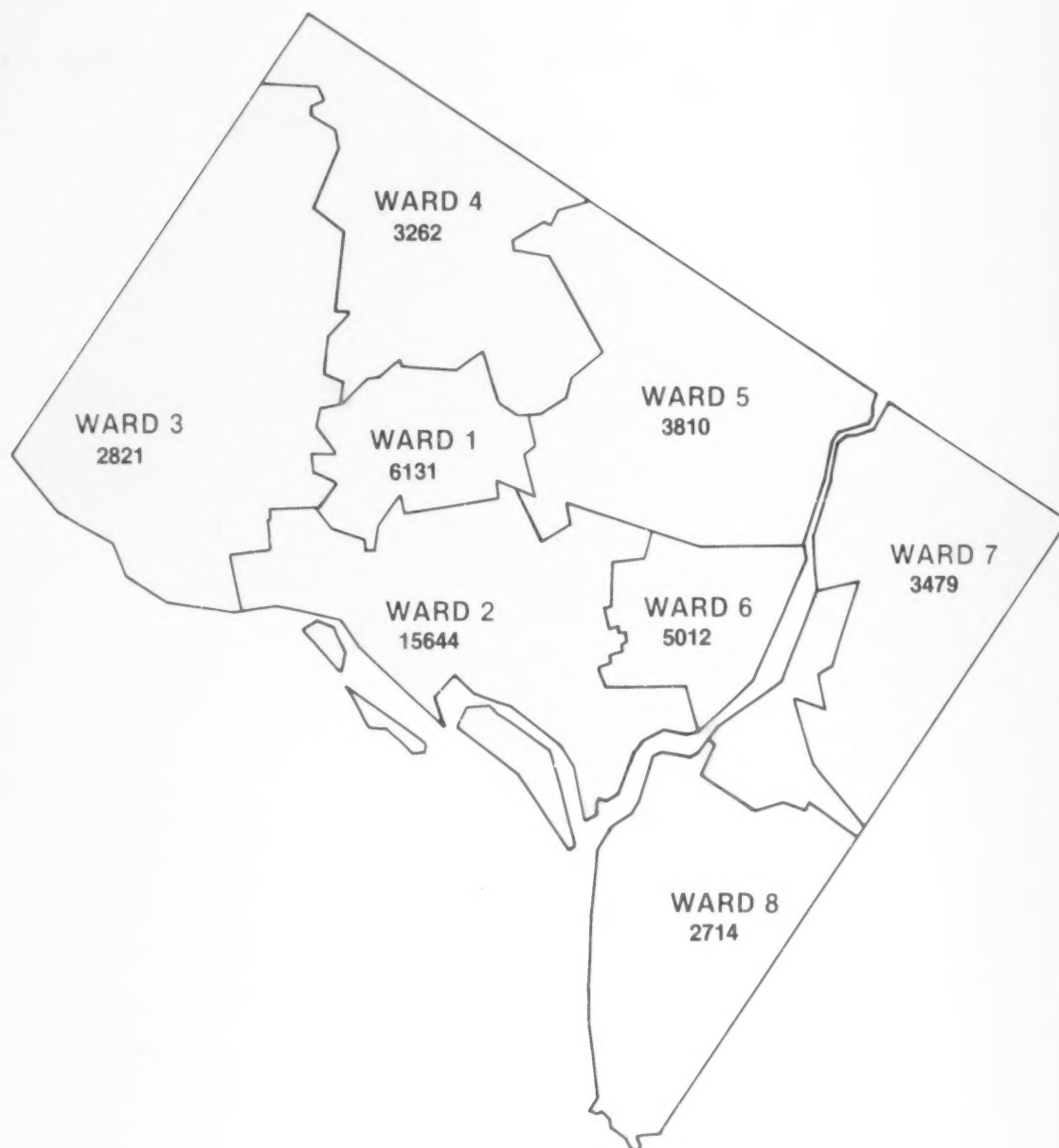
Map 1
1986 Crime Index Offenses
By Ward



Map 2
1986 Crime Index Violent Offenses
By Ward

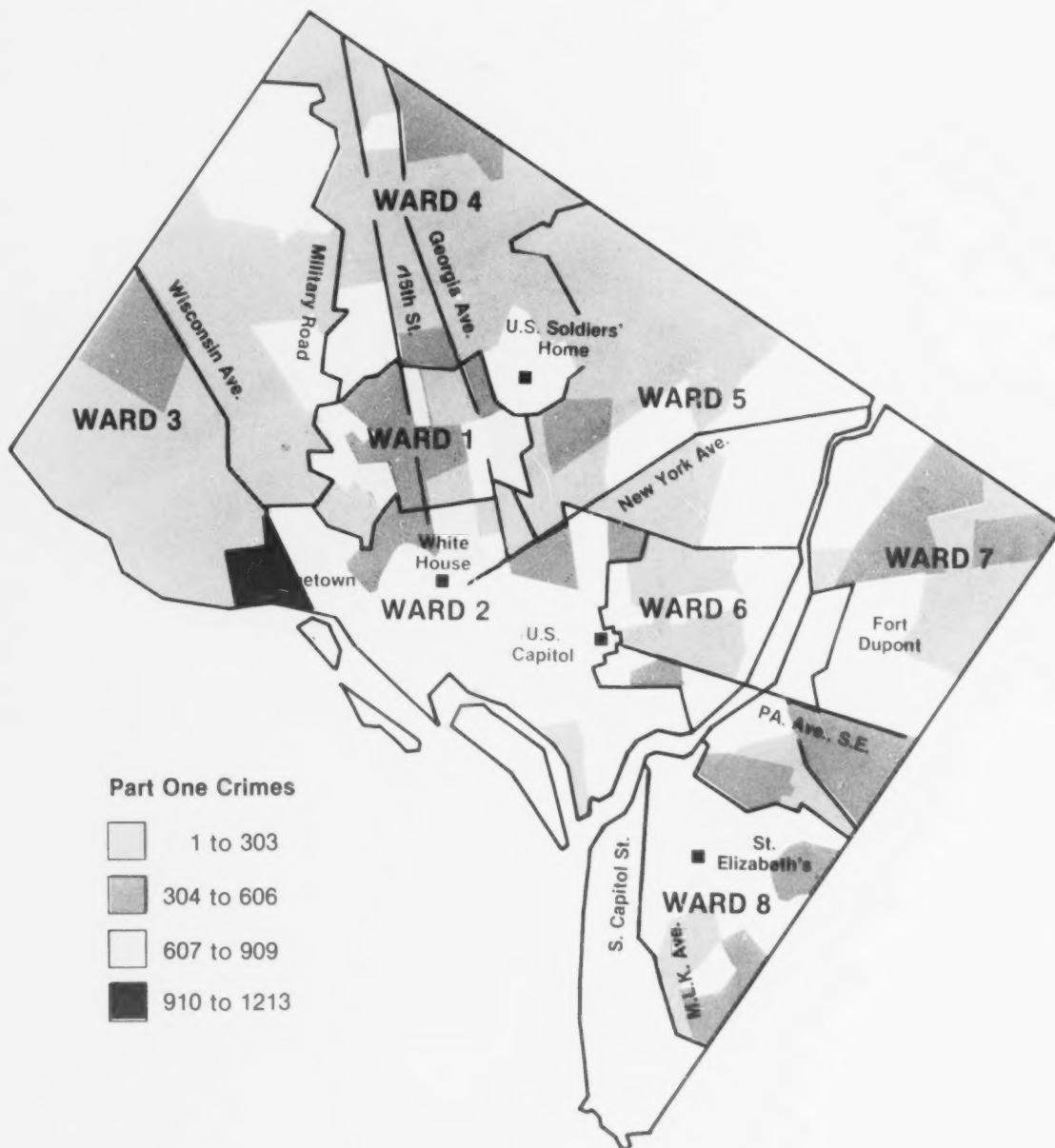


Map 3
1986 Crime Index Property Offenses
By Ward



Map 4

1986 Crime Index Offenses
By Residential Census Tracts



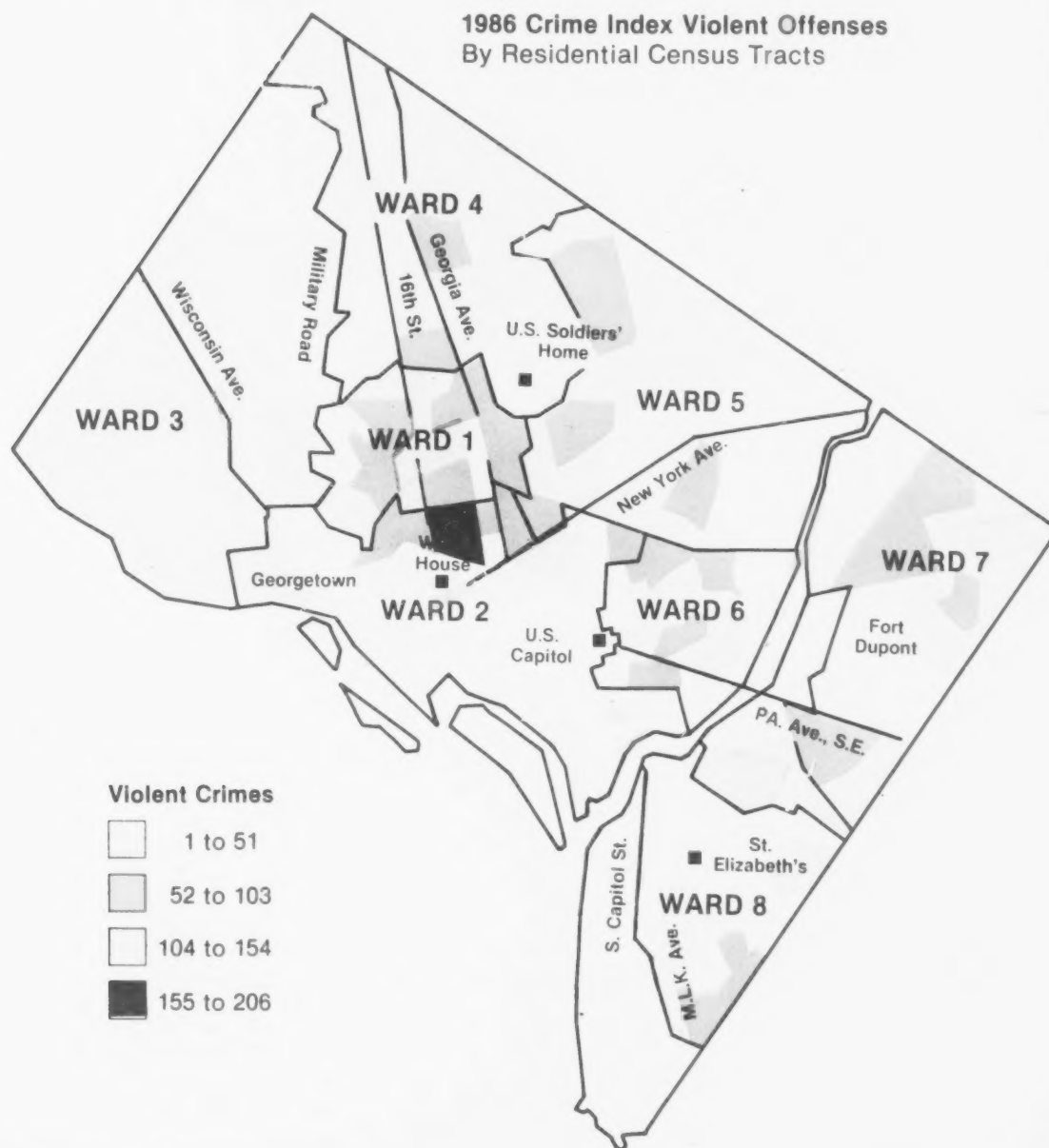
Tracts with violent crime totals between 52 and 103 are primarily located in Ward 1 and are dispersed throughout Wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Clusters of residential tracts with the highest violent crime numbers (155 to 206) are located in Wards 1, 2, 7, and 8.

The distribution of property crime totals among the predominantly residential census tracts is shown in Map

6. Tracts with the lowest property crime totals (1 to 268) are distributed across all wards except Ward 2, where there are small clusters of property crime offenses. Census tracts with 269 to 536 property crime totals are mostly located in Wards 1, 3, 4, 7, and 8. Those tracts with 537 to 804 property crimes are located primarily in Wards 1 and 2. Tracts with the highest property crime totals (805 to 1,072) are located in Ward 2 near the Georgetown area.

Map 5

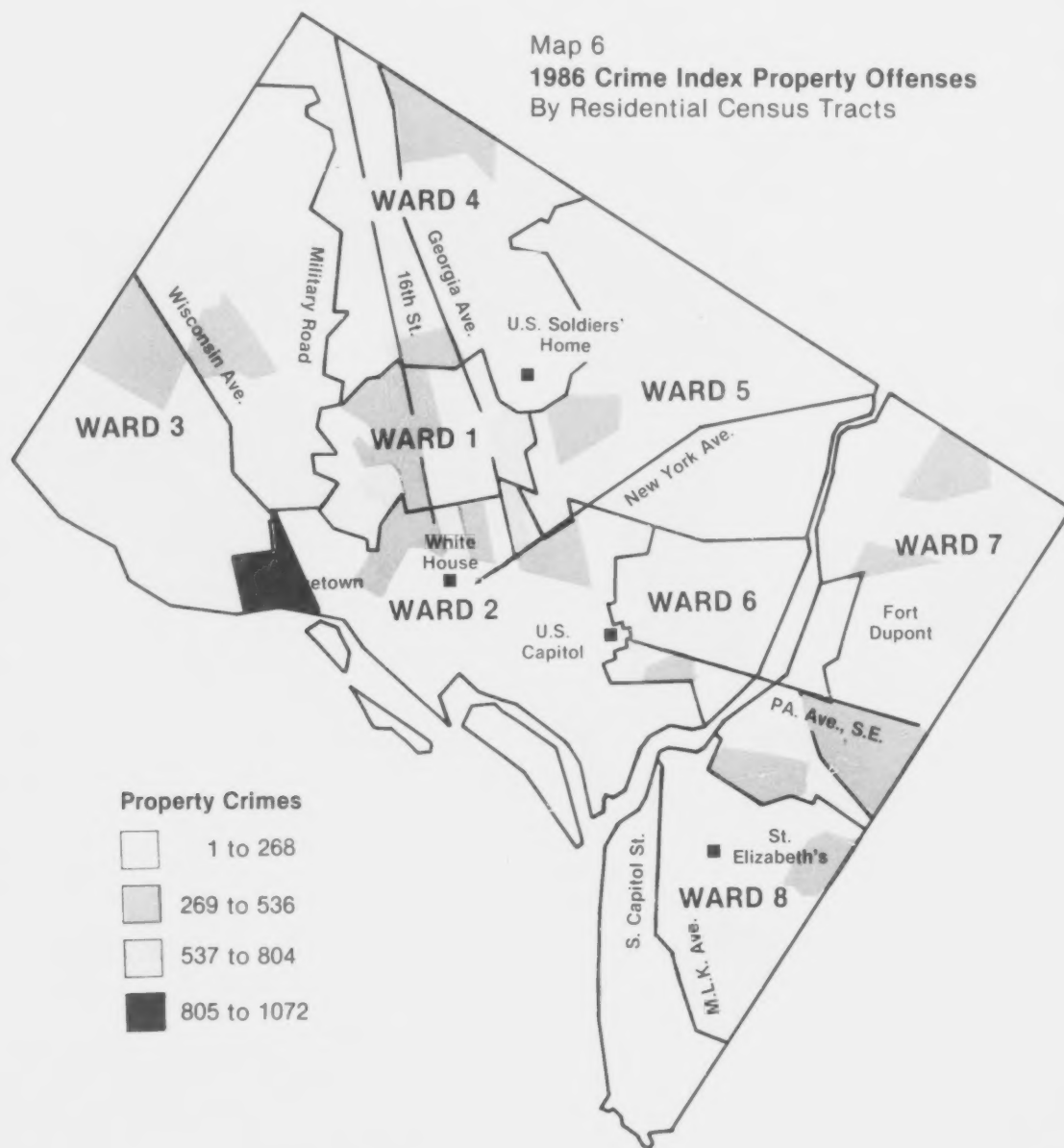
**1986 Crime Index Violent Offenses
By Residential Census Tracts**



Map 7 examines total burglaries by census tract. Tracts with the lowest number of burglary offenses (1 to 49) are predominantly located in Wards 3, 4 and 5. Census tracts with reported burglary offenses totaling 50 to 99 are dispersed throughout each of the wards, but mostly in Wards 3, 4, and 5. Burglary totals of 100 to 148 are found in clusters located in Wards 1, 2, 7 and 8. Tracts with the highest burglary totals are located in Wards 1, 2, and 8.

Reported robbery offenses by residential census tracts are shown in Map 8. Census tracts with the lowest number of reported robbery offenses (1 to 29) are dispersed throughout each of the wards, but mostly in Wards 3, 4, and 5. Robbery offenses totaling 30 to 58 are located primarily in each Ward except Ward 3. Clusters of robbery offenses totaling 59 to 87 are found in Wards 1, 2, and 8. The highest number of reported robbery offenses (88 to 116) are located in a small cluster in Ward 2.

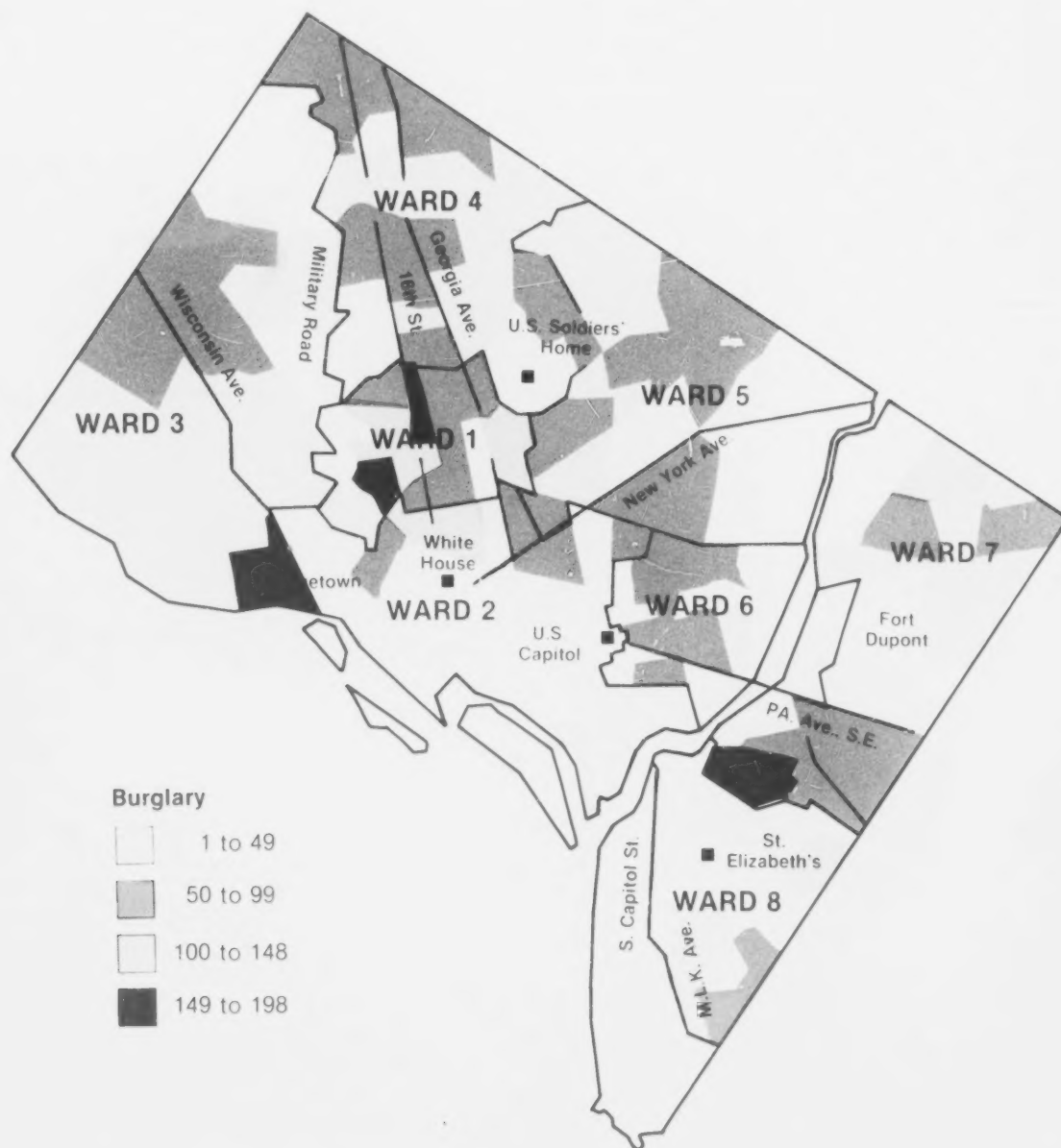
Map 6
1986 Crime Index Property Offenses
By Residential Census Tracts



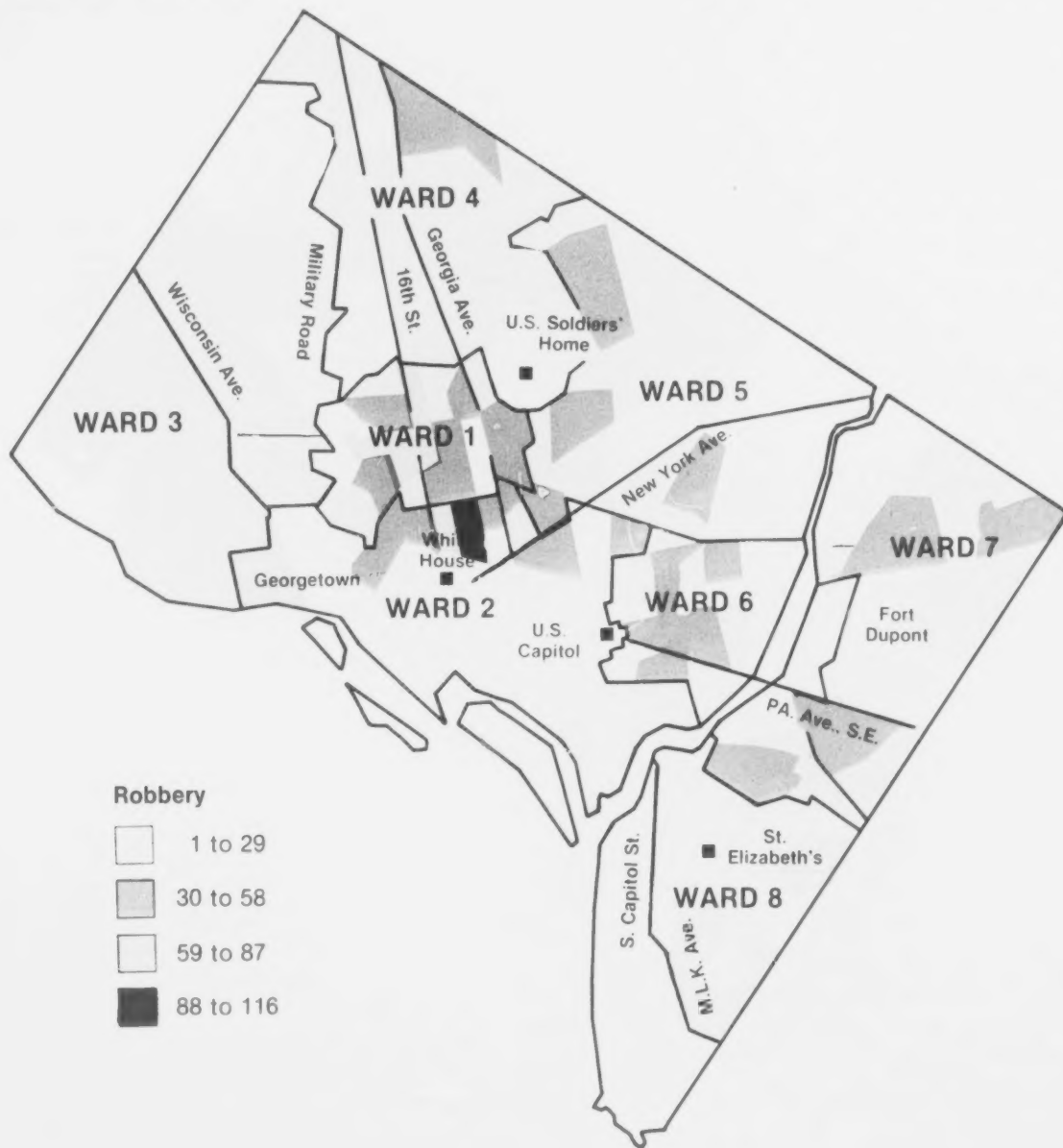
Map 7

1986 Burglary Offenses

By Residential Census Tracts



Map 8
1986 Robbery Offenses
By Residential Census Tracts

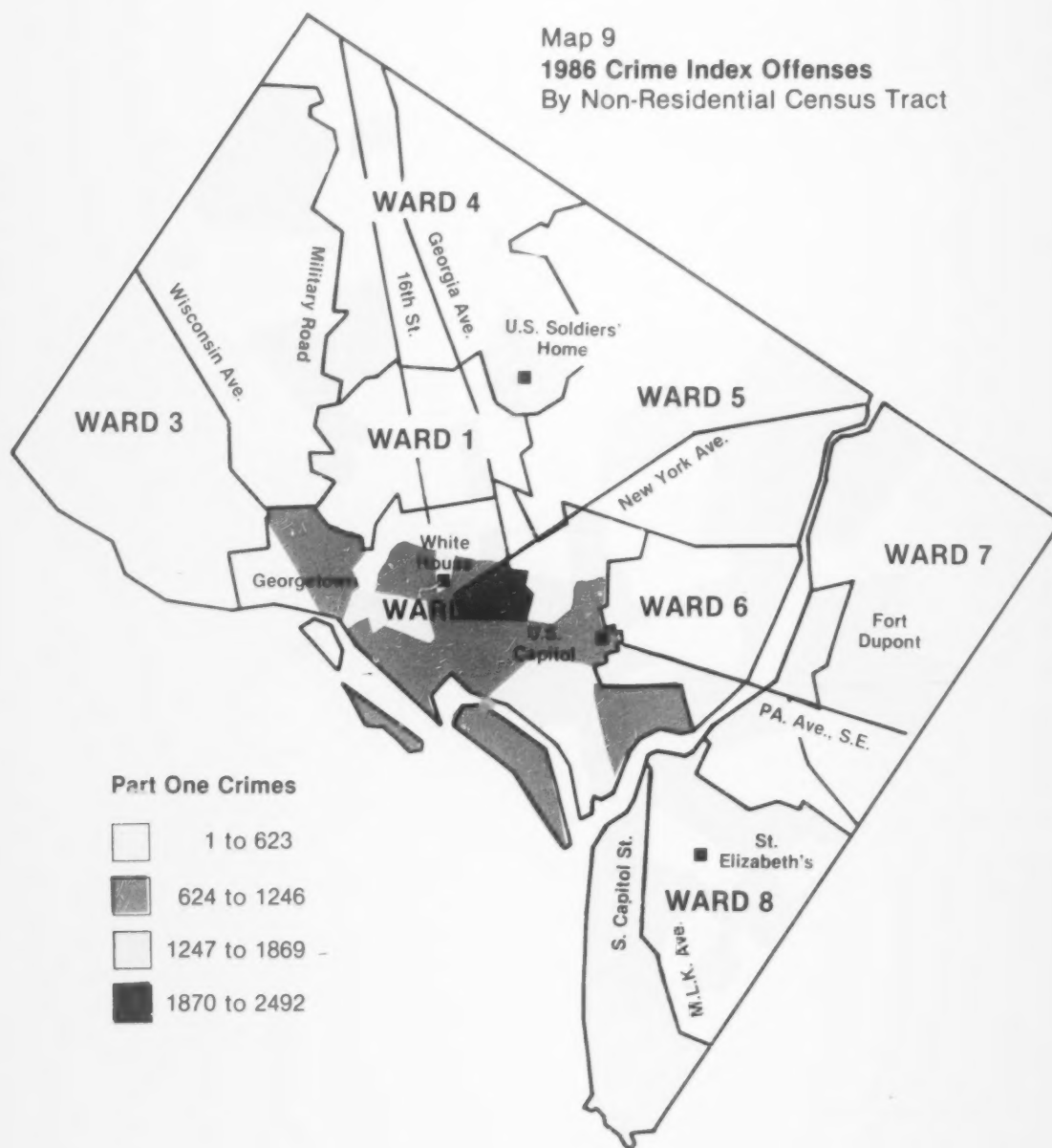


Non-Residential Areas

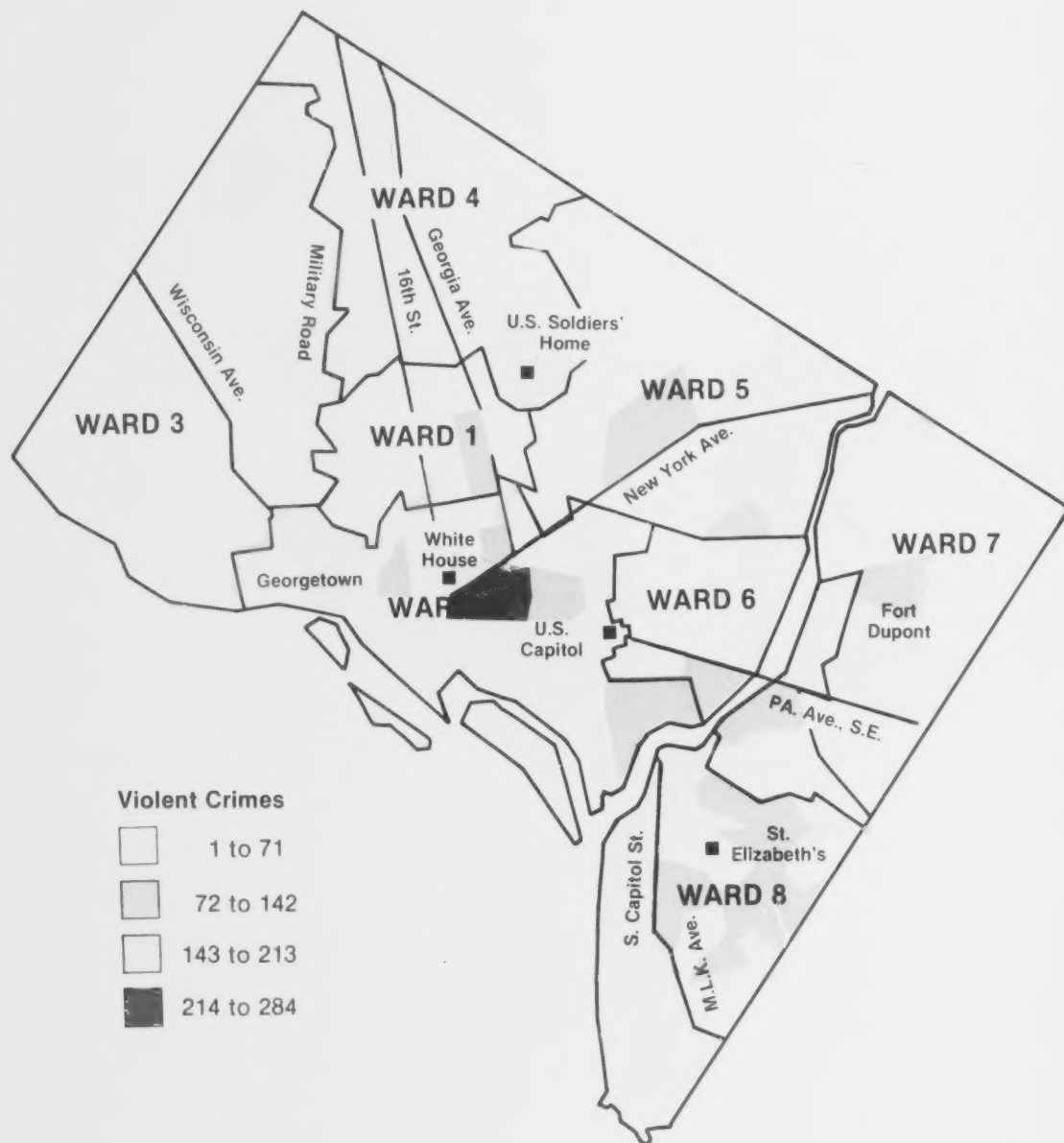
Crime Index totals in non-residential census tracts are shown in Map 9. Tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 623) are located mostly in Ward 8, followed by Wards 6 and 7. The other tracts in this range are scattered across most of the other wards. Census tracts with Crime Index totals between 624 and 1,246 are located in Ward 2. The highest Crime Index totals (1,870 to 2,492) are located in a cluster in Ward 2 in the downtown area.

The distribution of violent crime totals in non-residential tracts is presented in Map 10. Tracts with the lowest violent crime totals are located mostly in Wards 2, 6, and 7, with the remainder scattered throughout the city. Census tracts with violent crimes totaling 72 to 142 are located in all the wards except Wards 3 and 4. Several clusters in Wards 2 and 8 are located in this range. Violent crimes totaling 143 to 213 are found in two clusters in Ward 2, both in the downtown area north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Map 9
1986 Crime Index Offenses
By Non-Residential Census Tract

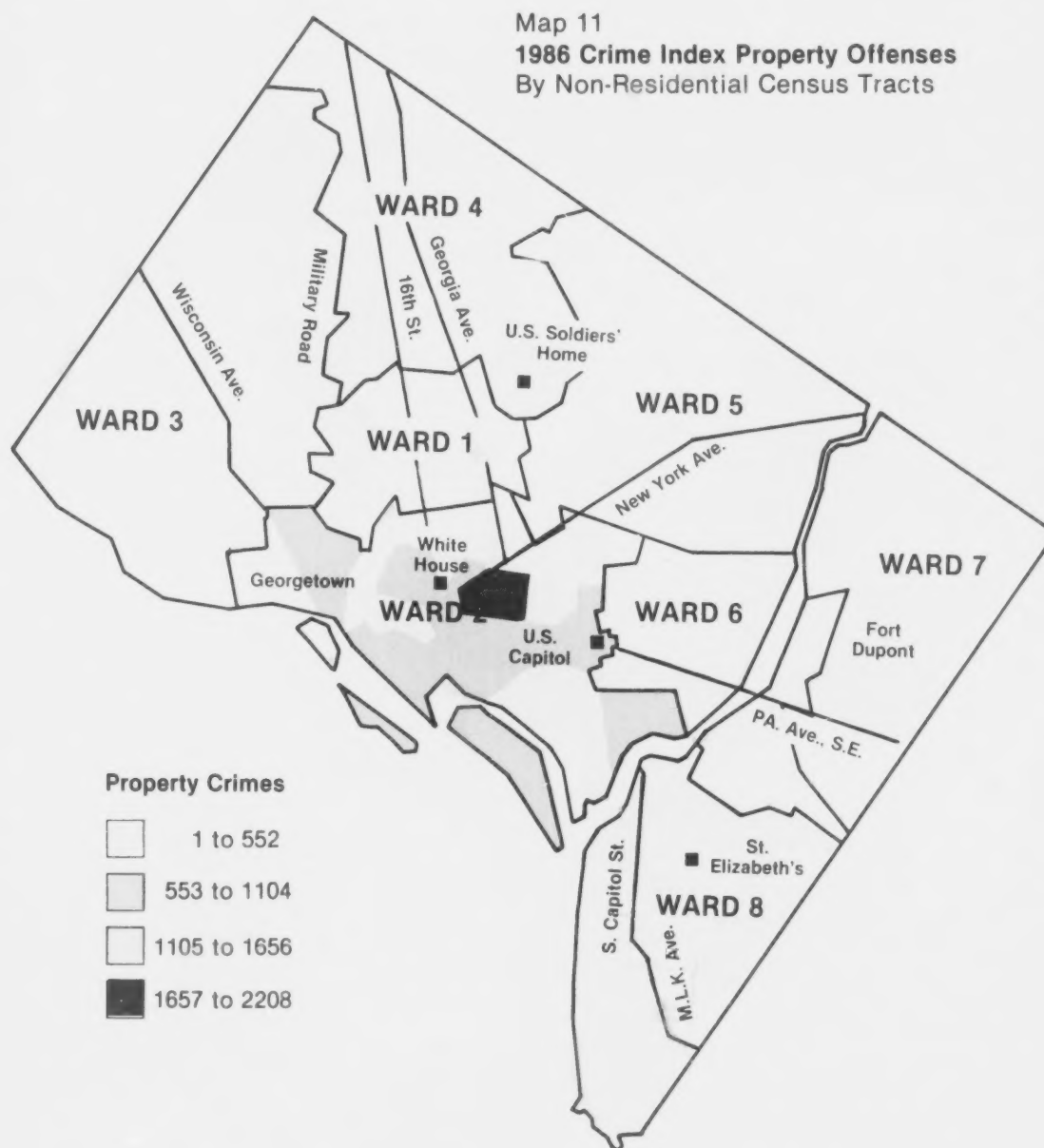


Map 10
1986 Crime Index Violent Offenses
By Non-Residential Census Tracts



The distribution of property crime totals shown in Map 11 closely parallels that found for Crime Index totals. Tracts with the lowest number of property crimes (1 to 552) are found in several clusters in Wards 6, 7,

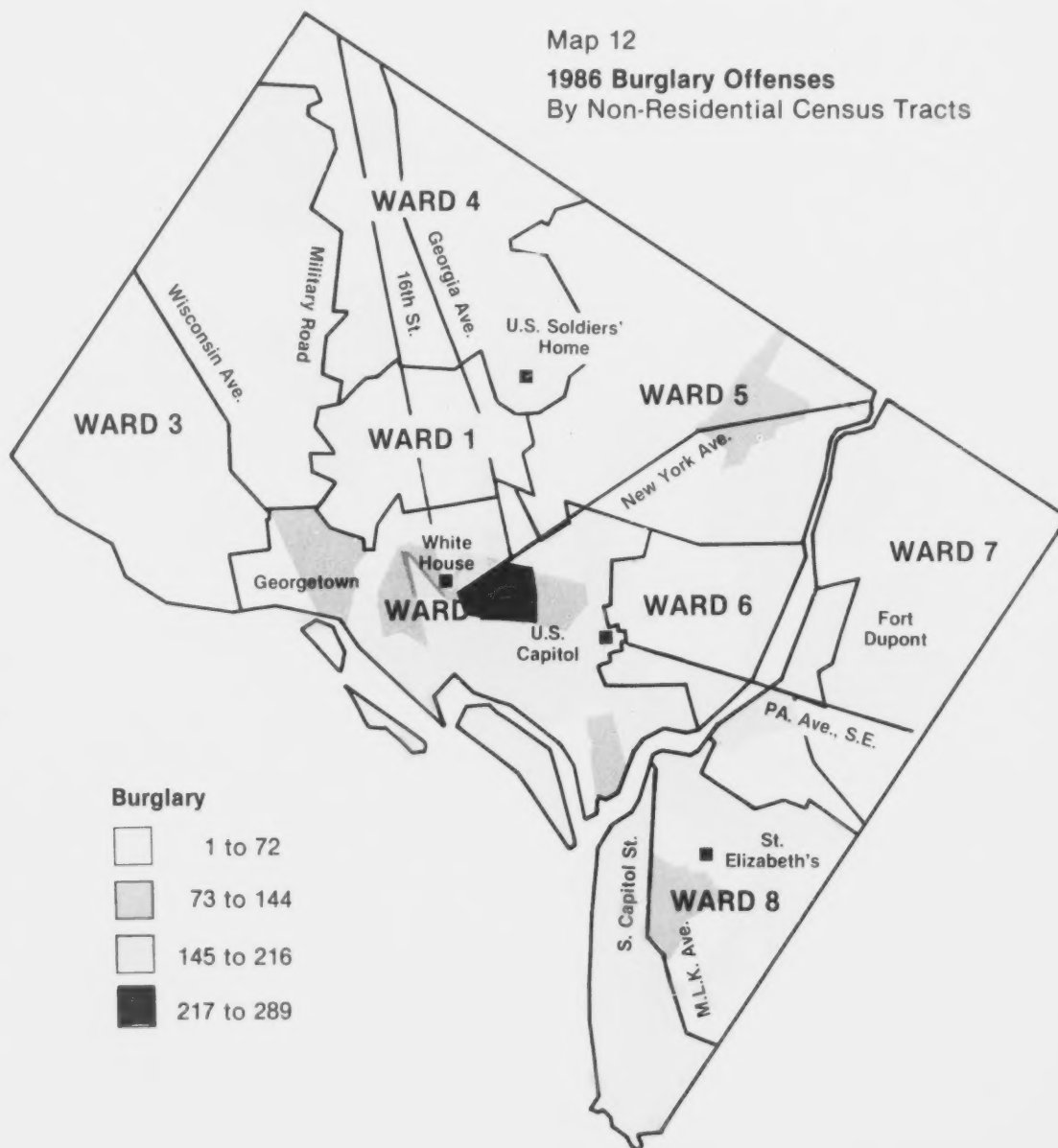
and 8. Tracts with 553 to 1,104 property crimes are located in Ward 2, and the tracts with the highest number of property crimes (1,657 to 2,208) are also located in Ward 2.



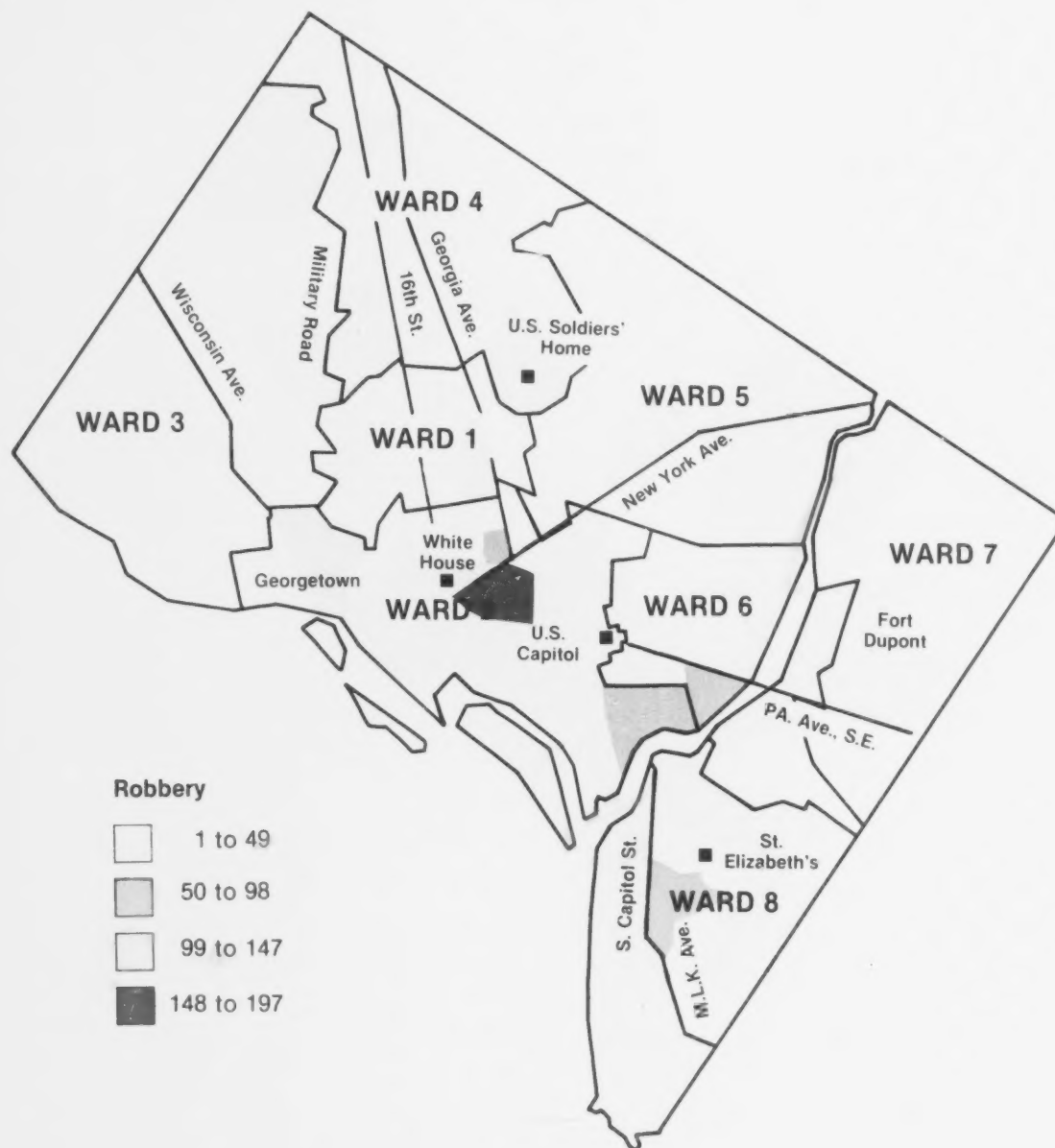
Reported burglary offenses by non-residential census tracts are shown in Map 12. Census tracts with the lowest number of burglary offenses (1 to 72) are scattered throughout the city. Tracts with 73 to 144 burglary offenses are found in several clusters in Wards 2, 5, 6, and 8. Reported burglary offenses totaling 145 to 216 are located in Ward 2 and Ward 7 along Pennsylvania Avenue S.E. The highest numbers of burglary offenses (217 to 289) are located in a cluster in the downtown commercial district of Ward 2.

Map 13 shows the distribution of reported robbery offenses by non-residential census tracts. Clusters of census tracts with the lowest number of robbery offenses (1 to 49) are found in Wards 2, 6, 7, and 8 and are dispersed throughout each of the remaining Wards. Census tracts with 50 to 98 robberies are located in Ward 2 and 8. Robbery offenses totaling 99 to 147 are found in two clusters in Ward 2, and the highest numbers of robberies (148 to 197) are also found in a cluster in Ward 2.

Map 12
1986 Burglary Offenses
By Non-Residential Census Tracts



Map 13
1986 Robbery Offenses
By Non-Residential Census Tracts



III. Arrests

After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported crime. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect. After an individual is taken into custody, the police decide, based on the facts of the case, which charges to impose and forward to the prosecutor.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. At the end of 1986, 3,842 police officers served the MPD. Expenditures for the MPD amounted to \$169 million in FY 1986. In addition to the MPD, numerous law enforcement agencies, such as the U.S. Park Police, the Capital Police, and the Metro Security Force, are located in the District.

The number of persons arrested for Crime Index offenses (Part I offenses) in 1986 decreased slightly from 11,438 in 1985 to 11,318 in 1986, a one percent

decline (Table 3). Adult arrests for Part I offenses (Table 4, Figures 2, 4) increased, rising from 8,995 in 1985 to 9,177 in 1986, while juvenile arrests for Part I offenses decreased from 2,443 in 1985 to 2,141 in 1986 (Table 4, Figures 3, 4).

The number of juvenile arrests for Part I offenses represents a major indicator of delinquency activity. Since 1975, juvenile arrests for Part I offenses decreased each year until 1985. From 1984 to 1986, juvenile arrests for Part I crimes increased by four percent.

Part II crimes comprise all other criminal offenses not included in the Part I categories. The number of arrests for Part II crimes increased from 35,154 in 1985 to 36,680 in 1986 (Table 4). The number of arrests for Part II crimes has increased annually for the last five years. Since 1982, arrests for Part II crimes have increased by 25 percent.

Figure 2
Part I & Part II Adult Arrests

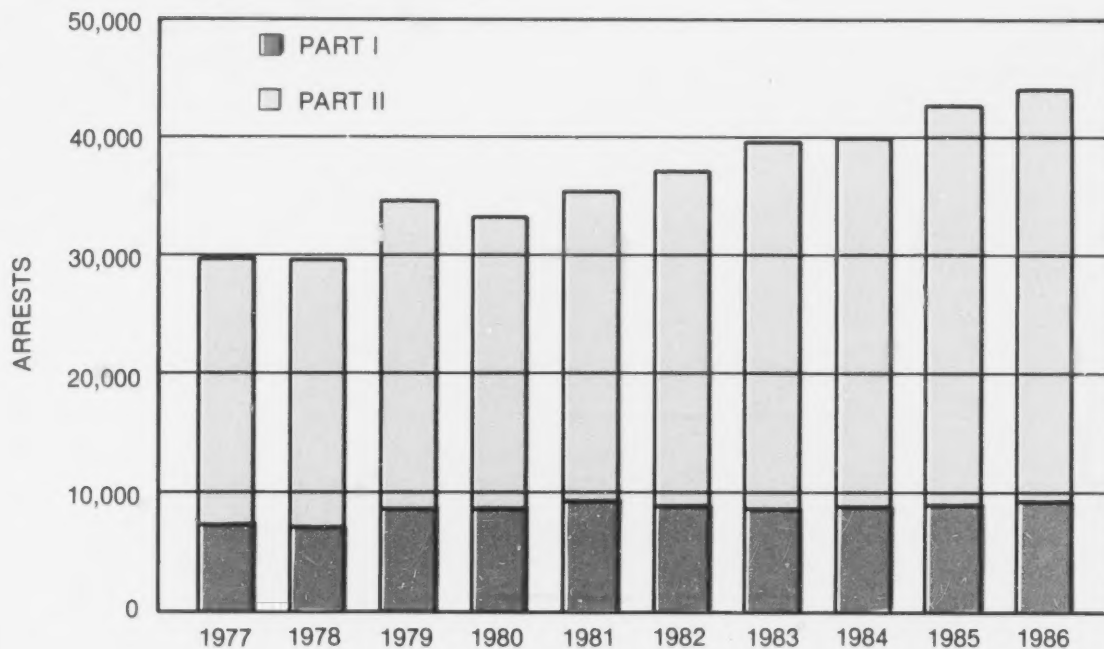


Table 3
Total Arrests in the District of Columbia,
Calendar Years 1977-1986

Crime Index Arrests	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Homicide	196	162	173	162	191	161	176	142	122	135
Rape	212	180	199	162	136	142	144	159	158	143
Robbery	1,987	1,722	1,832	1,822	1,910	1,681	1,587	1,411	1,461	1,231
Assault	1,689	1,515	1,687	1,689	1,616	1,675	1,694	1,840	2,376	2,072
Burglary	1,962	1,992	2,235	1,955	2,066	1,950	1,850	1,616	1,849	1,211
Larceny	3,847	4,101	4,503	4,192	4,538	4,191	4,156	4,147	3,499	3,993
Motor Vehicle Theft	800	1,025	1,233	1,125	1,168	1,213	1,309	1,532	1,918	2,495
Arson ^a	0	0	70	62	45	59	69	60	55	38
Subtotal	10,693	10,697	11,932	11,169	11,670	11,072	10,985	10,907	11,438	11,318
Drugs	2,605	3,110	4,250	4,556	6,408	6,871	8,061	8,455	9,279	13,280
Other Part II	21,322	21,042	21,042	21,155	20,785	22,578	24,089	23,905	25,875	23,400
Total	34,620	34,849	37,224	36,880	38,863	40,521	43,135	43,267	46,592	47,998

^aArson was not classified as a Crime Index offense until 1979.

SOURCE: 1977-1986: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 4
Number of Juvenile and Adult Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses in the
District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977-1986

Year	Juvenile			Adult		
	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Total
1977	3,322	1,494	4,816	7,371	22,433	29,804
1978	3,568	1,548	5,116	7,129	22,604	29,733
1979	3,280	1,353	4,633	8,652	26,101	34,753
1980	2,453	1,095	3,548	8,716	24,616	33,332
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361	8,856	31,050	39,906
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949	8,995	33,648	42,643
1986	2,141	1,803	3,944	9,177	34,877	44,054

SOURCE: 1977-1986: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 3
Part I & Part II Juvenile Arrests

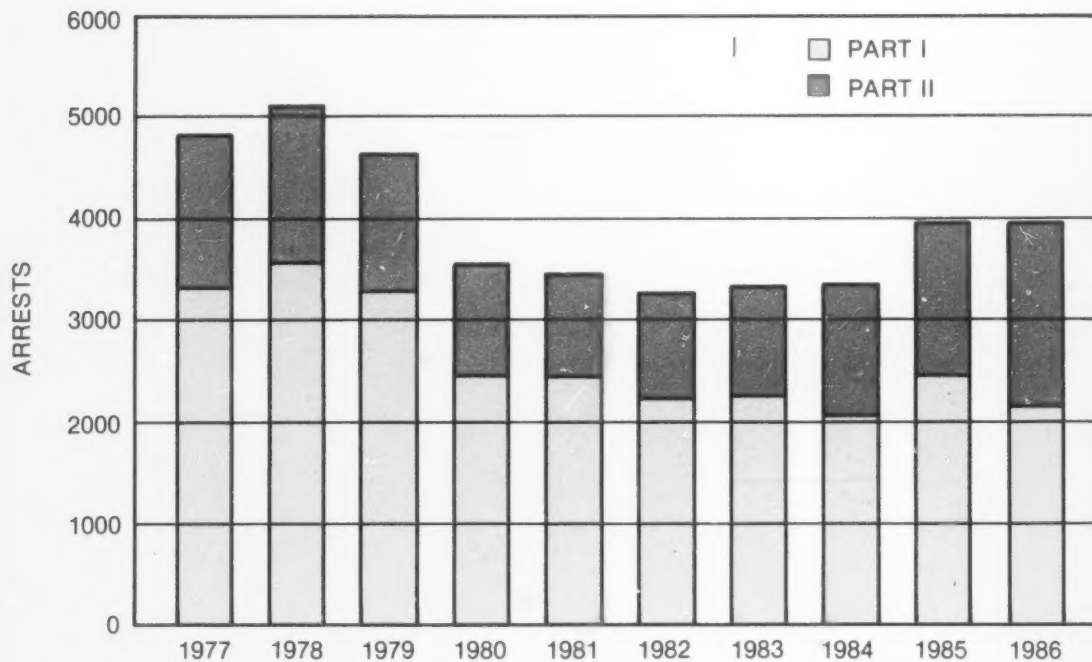
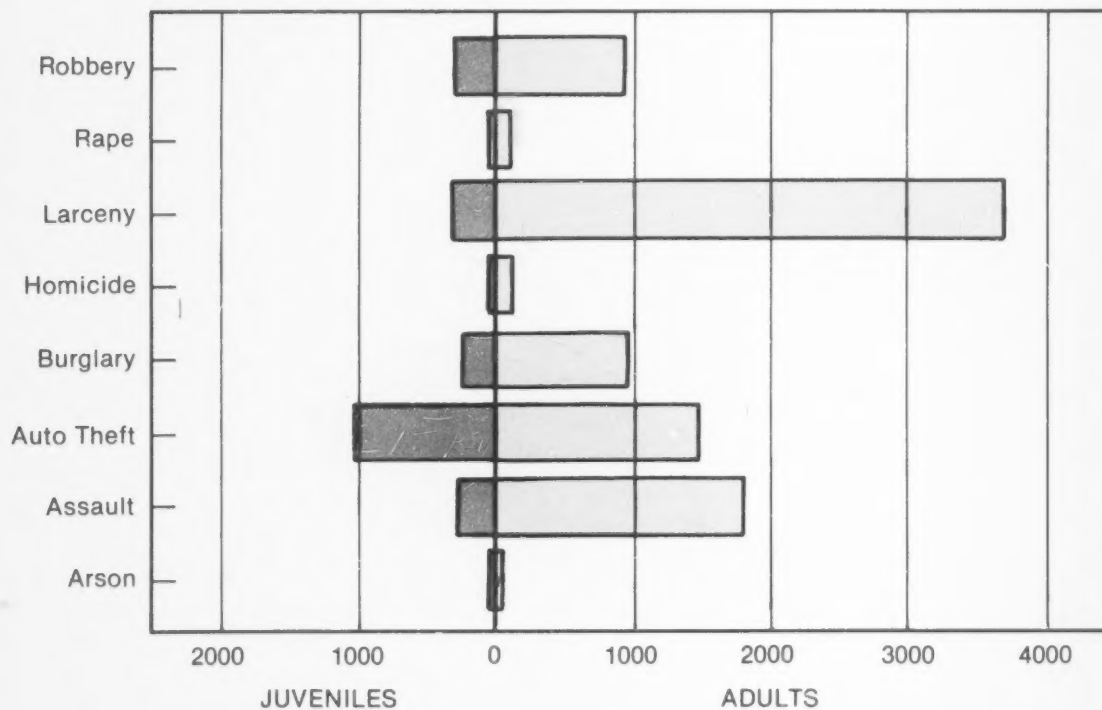


Figure 4
Crime Index Arrests in 1986



Drug arrests in the District of Columbia for adults and juveniles have dramatically increased since 1982. The number of adult drug arrests rose from 6,555 in 1982 to 12,058 in 1986, representing an 84 percent increase. During this same time period, the number of juveniles arrested for drug law violations increased from 316 in 1982 to 1,222 in 1986, a 287 percent increase (Table 5, Figure 5). The rise in adult and juvenile drug arrests from 1985 to 1986 is partly attributable to Operation Clean Sweep — a special law enforcement

program designed by the MPD to decrease the sale of illicit drugs in the District of Columbia. The program consists of special units within MPD that are assigned the task of arresting persons for street sales of illicit drugs. Adult drug arrests involving sales increased 62 percent from 1985 to 1986, while adult drug arrests for possession increased 27 percent. For the same one year period, juvenile drug arrests for sales increased 27 percent, and arrests for possession dramatically increased 130 percent (Table 5, Figures 6, 7).

Table 5

Number and Percent of Adult and Juvenile Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession, Calendar Years 1982-1986

	Juveniles					Adults				
	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1982	82	26	234	74	316	1,842	28	4,713	72	6,555
1983	104	24	335	76	439	2,935	39	4,687	61	7,622
1984	185	29	450	71	635	3,542	45	4,278	55	7,820
1985	220	35	410	65	630	3,126	36	5,523	64	8,649
1986	279	23	943	77	1,222	5,058	42	7,000	58	12,058

SOURCE: 1982-1986: Metropolitan Police Department.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 5
Drug Arrests in D.C.

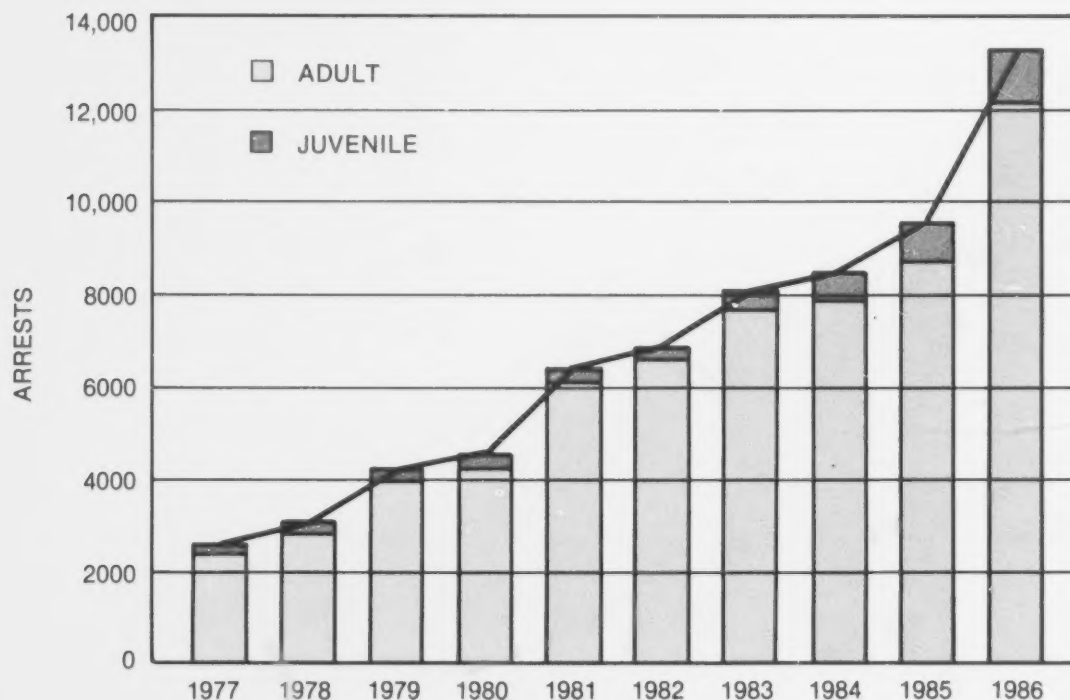


Figure 6
Adult Drug Arrests

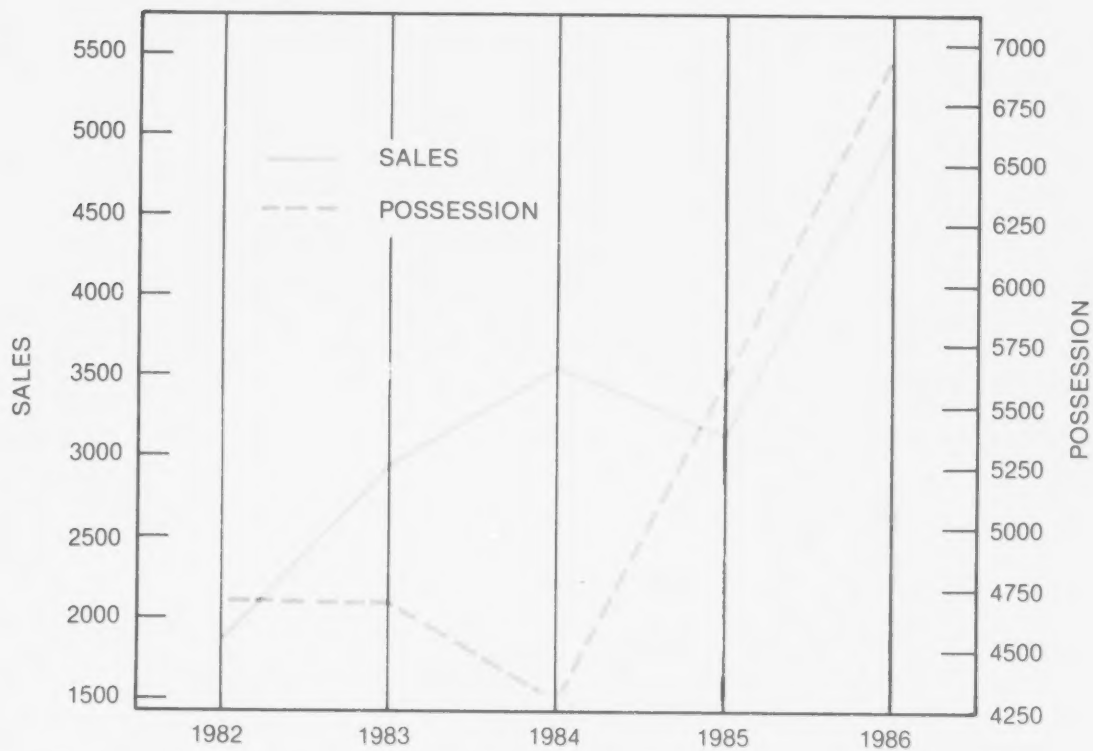
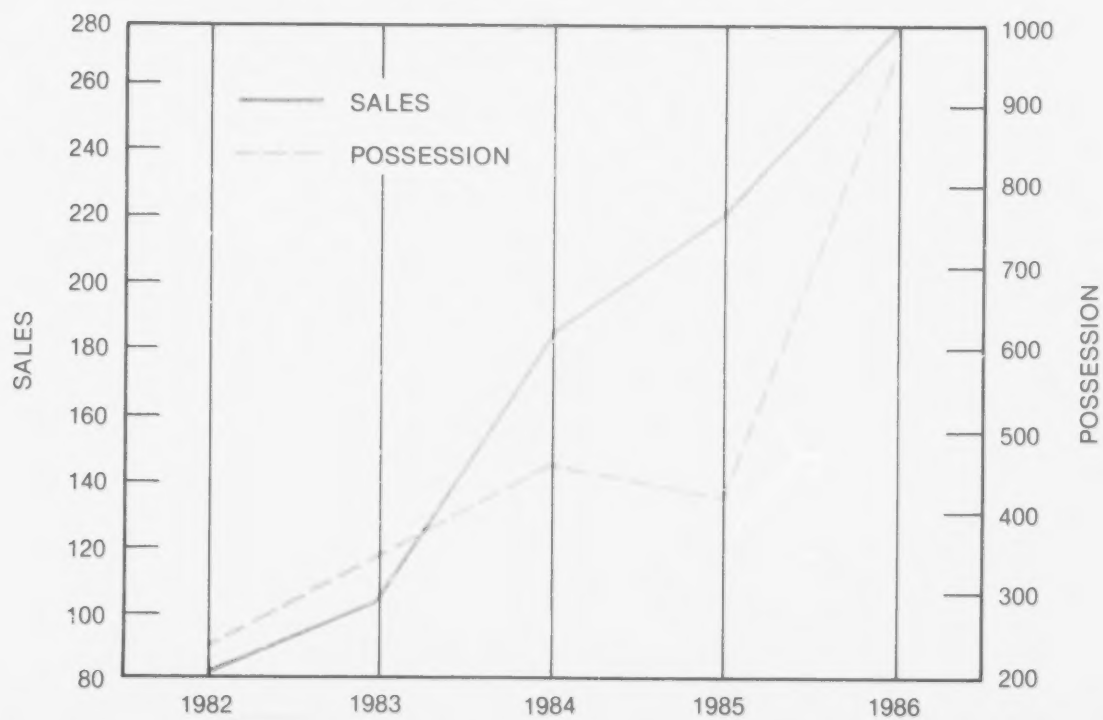


Figure 7
Juvenile Drug Arrests



IV. Prosecutions

After a person has been arrested and charged, the charge and any additional information about that person is forwarded by the police to the prosecutor's office. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel handles the prosecutions of all juvenile cases, all traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and all civil suits to which the District of Columbia government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all other criminal cases.

The number of adult criminal prosecutions increased from 21,115 in 1985 to 22,336 in 1986, representing a six percent growth. Felony prosecutions during the same period rose from 7,480 to 9,762, a 31 percent increase. From 1982 to 1986, felony prosecutions increased 81 percent (Table 6, 7, Figure 8).

The rise in felony prosecutions over the last several years is primarily the result of a dramatic increase in the number of persons prosecuted for felony drug law violations. That number rose from 838 in 1982 to 5,101 in 1986, a 509 percent increase (Table 7).

Table 6
Number of Adult
Felony and Misdemeanor Prosecutions,
Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Felony	5,362	5,542	6,707	7,480	9,762
Misdemeanor	12,591	13,526	13,268	13,635	12,574
Total	17,953	19,068	19,975	21,115	22,336

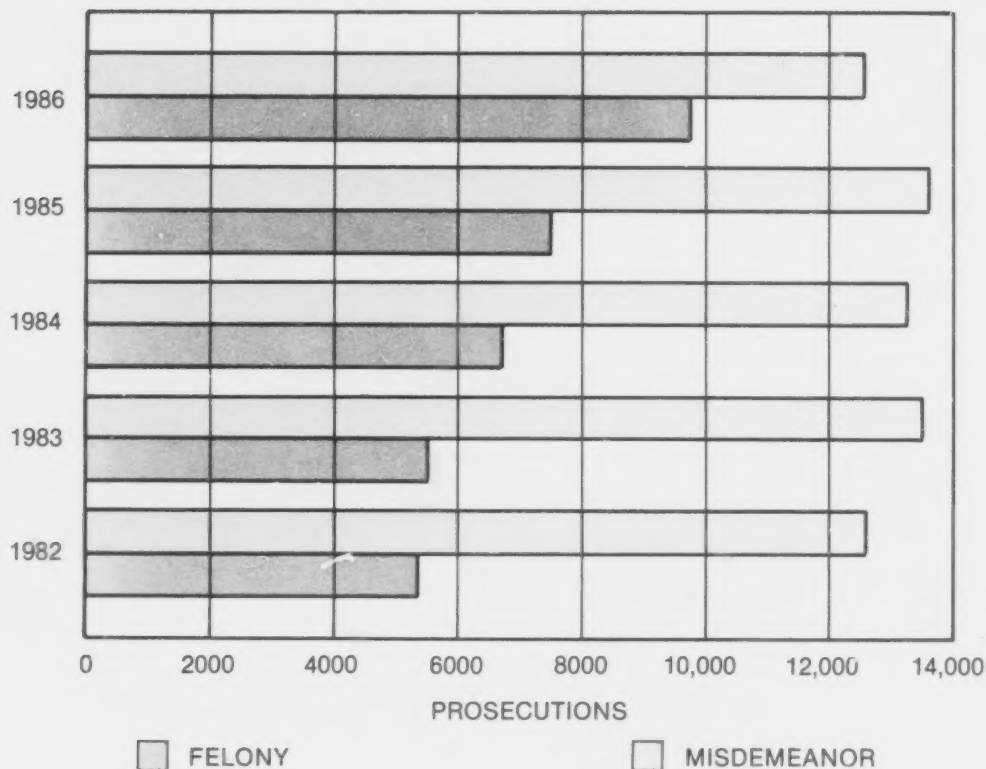
SOURCE: 1982-1986: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 7
Number of Adult Felony Prosecutions By Offense,
Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Homicide	175	188	157	129	141
Rape	176	181	206	180	197
Robbery	1,372	1,231	1,041	897	825
Assault	658	702	706	812	845
Burglary	809	762	676	576	525
Larceny	115	174	138	259	244
Motor Vehicle Theft	262	426	573	677	814
Arson	30	39	36	23	27
Drugs	838	969	2,277	2,968	5,101
Weapons	176	158	134	127	121
Other	751	712	763	832	922
Total	5,362	5,542	6,707	7,480	9,762

SOURCE: 1982-1986: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 8
Adult Prosecutions



V. Convictions

The flow of cases from the point of arrest to sentencing involves a series of court hearings and actions. Those charged as adults with felony crimes go through the following stages:

- (1) *Felony Presentment* — The arrestee is informed of charge, counsel is appointed (if necessary), pretrial status is determined, and a date is set for preliminary hearing (unless waived).
- (2) *Preliminary Hearing* — A judge determines from the evidence presented by the prosecution if there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed.
- (3) *Grand Jury* — The prosecutor's evidence is reviewed, and if the evidence is sufficient, an indictment is issued. In a small percentage of cases, the grand jury can initiate an investigation, issue an indictment based on investigation findings, and then issue an arrest warrant. The defendant indicted under these circumstances is then arraigned and subsequently stands trial.

(4) *Arraignment* — Indictment charges are presented, a plea is entered, and a trial date may be set.

(5) *Trial* — If a felony defendant pleads not guilty, a trial takes place and a determination of guilt or innocence is made.

If a defendant pleads guilty, or if a defendant is found guilty by a judge or jury, a conviction is established and a sentence is imposed.

In 1986, there were 13,277 adult convictions as compared with 13,188 in 1985 (Table 8, 9, Figure 9). The number of felony convictions increased by 27 percent from 4,942 in 1985 to 6,285 in 1986. Misdemeanor convictions declined from 8,246 in 1985 to 6,992 in 1986, representing a 15 percent decrease.

Since 1982, the number of adult felony convictions in the District increased 136 percent while adult misdemeanor convictions decreased three percent.

The rise in adult felony convictions over the last several years is accounted for by an increase in felony drug convictions. The number of adult felony drug convictions has risen from 502 in 1982 to 3,309 in 1986, a 559 percent increase (Table 9).

Table 8
Number of Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions,
Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Felony	2,661	3,088	3,754	4,942	6,285
Misdemeanor	7,204	7,755	7,238	8,246	6,992
Total	9,865	10,843	10,992	13,188	13,277

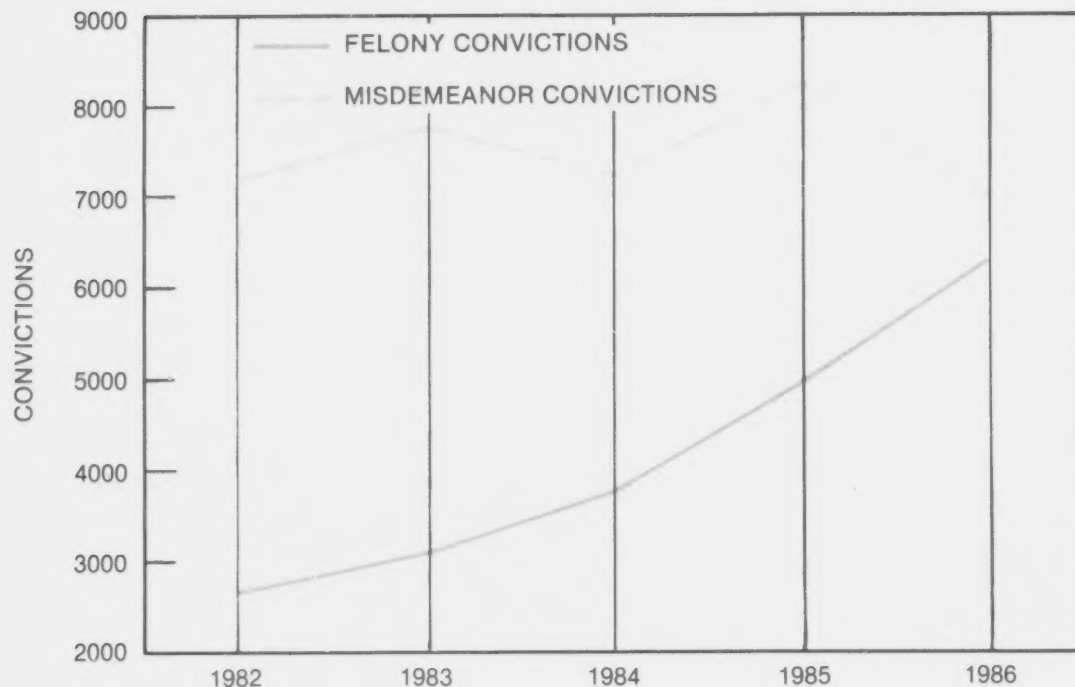
SOURCE: 1982-1986: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 9
Number of Adult Felony Convictions By Offense,
Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Homicide	113	140	146	111	94
Rape	94	100	125	92	55
Robbery	661	761	688	596	444
Assault	225	289	305	402	348
Burglary	353	408	366	326	251
Larceny	92	135	184	234	260
Motor Vehicle Theft	79	102	121	185	214
Arson	2	8	12	13	6
Drugs	502	605	1,247	2,250	3,309
Weapons	130	134	109	123	113
Other	410	406	451	610	1,191
Total	2,661	3,088	3,754	4,942	6,285

SOURCE: 1982-1986: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 9
Adult Convictions



VI. Juvenile Prosecutions and Dispositions

The District's juvenile justice system differs, to some extent, from the adult justice process. Juvenile law enforcement is handled by the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department, and prosecutorial functions are performed by the District's Office of the Corporation Counsel.

A probation officer is assigned to review all alleged delinquency cases. The officer delivers a recommendation for petitioning (prosecution) to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. If a case is not petitioned, the juvenile is released without further court action. If the case is petitioned, it is forwarded for either a detention hearing or an initial hearing. Of 3,779 juvenile cases in 1986, 77 percent were petitioned. Drug cases were the most frequently petitioned (43 percent), followed by other Part II offenses (17 percent), and motor vehicle theft (11 percent) (Table 10).

In disposing of juvenile cases, the judge may exercise one of several options, including:

- (1) commitment to the Youth Services Administration;
- (2) probation;
- (3) consent decree (conditional supervision by court);
- (4) suspended commitment; and
- (5) closed without a finding.

In 1986, 1,604 juveniles either pled or were found guilty of delinquent offenses. This compares with 1,352 in 1985, a 19 percent increase. The percentage of dispositions resulting in guilty findings remained virtually the same, at about 55 percent in 1986 (Table 11, Figure 10).

**No Petitioned By Offense,
Calendar Year 1986**

Offense	Petitioned	No Petitioned
Homicide	3	2
Rape	9	1
Robbery	242	87
Assault	230	104
Burglary	202	50
Larceny	131	82
Motor Vehicle Theft	335	158
Arson	3	0
Subtotal	1,155	484
Drugs	1,263	193
Other Part II	497	187
Total	2,915	864

SOURCE: Office of the Corporation Counsel,
March 1987.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans
and Analysis.

Table 11
Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Years 1984-1986

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1984	1,432	918	322	2,672
1985	1,352	819	272	2,443
1986	1,604	1,170	315	3,089

SOURCE: 1984-1986: Office of the Corporation
Counsel.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans
and Analysis.

Figure 10
Juvenile Dispositions 1985-1986



VII. Corrections

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections was established in 1946 and is responsible for the administration and operation of the District's jail and prison system for adults, as well as for operation of various community correctional centers and programs.

The District's sentencing facilities are in Lorton, Virginia on a 3,600 acre site. Minimum-, medium-, and maximum-security facilities are used to house the majority of the District's male sentenced population. The District's Detention Facility (Jail) is in the District of Columbia and is primarily used to house persons awaiting trial. The District also uses the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house sentenced offenders.

The District's average daily correctional population, including District inmates serving time in federal prisons, rose from 8,368 in 1985 to 9,292 in 1986, representing an 11 percent increase. Since 1982, the prison population has increased by 56 percent (Tables 12, 13, Figure 11). This reflects an increasing number of arrests, guilty dispositions, felony drug convictions, and persons serving mandatory sentences.

As indicated in Table 14, the proportion of persons sentenced to Lorton for drug law violations continued to increase, rising from 16 percent in 1983 to 36 percent in 1986. This rise stems from specific increases in arrests, prosecutions, and convictions for drug law violations.

Table 12
Average Daily Population of District Incarcerates in District and Federal Facilities By Facility
Calendar Years 1977-1986

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Total
1977	1,375	2,290	247	678	4,590
1978	1,370	2,151	244	728	4,493
1979	1,458	2,180	247	729	4,614
1980	1,377	2,248	248	873	4,746
1981	1,498	2,455	242	977	5,172
1982	1,903	2,778	253	1,029	5,963
1983	2,133	3,046	272	1,100*	6,551
1984	2,042	3,407	259	1,400*	7,108
1985	1,613	4,299	425	2,031	8,368
1986	1,647	4,563	479	2,603	9,292

*Represents estimates.

SOURCE: 1977-1986: D.C. Department of Corrections.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 13
Number of D.C. Prisoners and
Incarceration Rates
Calendar Years 1977-1986

Year	Number ¹	Rate/per 100,000
1977	4,590	663.77
1978	4,493	664.55
1979	4,614	698.88
1980	4,746	744.29
1981	5,172	820.17
1982	5,963	946.51
1983	6,551	1,043.98
1984	7,108	1,132.75
1985	8,368	1,334.82
1986	9,292	1,481.03

¹Includes residents of halfway houses, District inmates held at federal prisons, sentenced inmates at Lorton facilities and at the D.C. Jail, and the District's pretrial and pre-sentenced population.

SOURCE: 1977-1986 D.C. Department of Corrections.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 11
Correctional Population

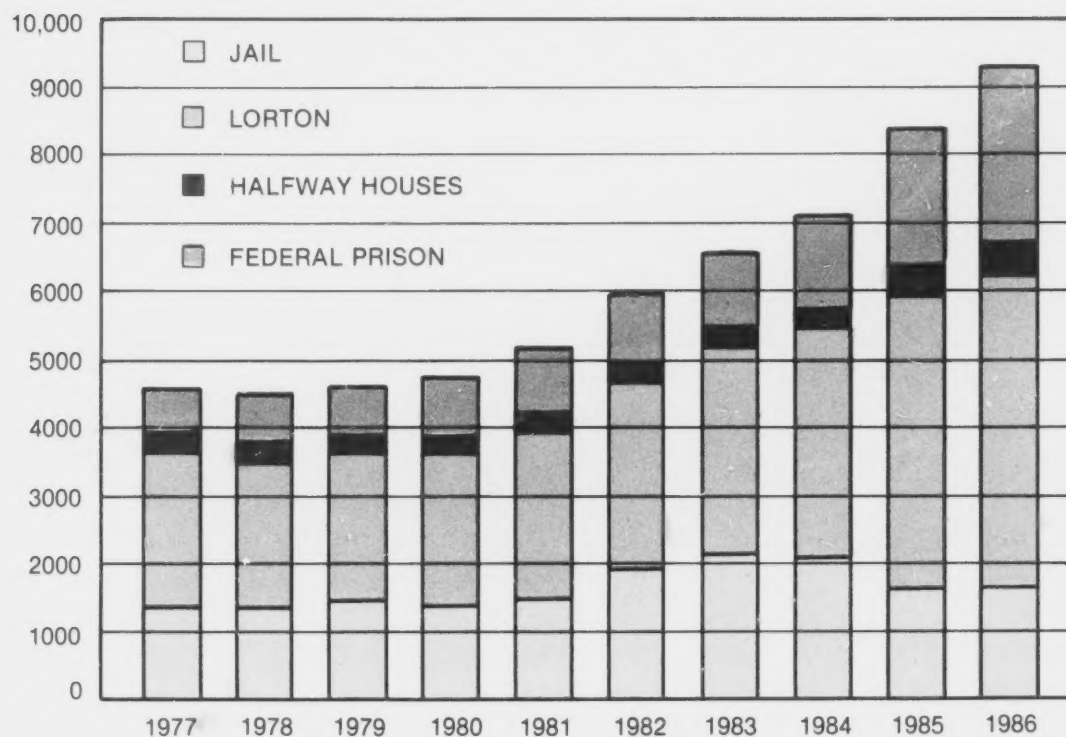


Table 14
Number of New Commitments to Lorton By Charge
Calendar Years 1983-1986^a

Charge	1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Homicide	49	7	118	13	101	13	92	10
Rape	23	3	28	4	39	5	28	3
Robbery	223	33	299	34	229	30	211	24
Assault	68	10	52	6	62	8	43	5
Burglary	58	9	91	10	82	11	73	8
Larceny	47	6	24	3	15	2	14	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	31	5	17	2	15	2	44	5
Drugs	107	16	110	12	174	22	316	36
Forgery	12	2	4	1	5	1	1	<1
Weapons	35	5	43	5	20	2	23	3
Sex Offenses	7	1	19	2	14	2	2	<1
Other Felony	16	2	49	6	8	1	19	2
Other Misdemeanor	6	1	18	2	7	1	16	2
Total	682	100	882	100	771	100	882	100

^aIncludes only those persons processed through the Diagnostic Unit.

SOURCE: 1983-1986: D.C. Department of Corrections.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

VIII. Parole

In the District of Columbia, persons convicted of crimes and sentenced to terms of imprisonment generally become eligible for parole after serving about one-third of their maximum term. If conditions of release are violated, the Board of Parole may revoke parole and return that person to prison.

The number of parole releases has increased from 936 in 1982 to 1,361 in 1986, representing a 45 percent increase. The number of parole revocations increased from 332 in 1982 to 740 in 1986, a 123 percent increase (Table 15, Figure 12). The 740 total in 1986 represents the highest number of annual parole revocations during the last five years. Recent changes in parole rules governing revocations have attributed to the increase in the number of parole revocations.

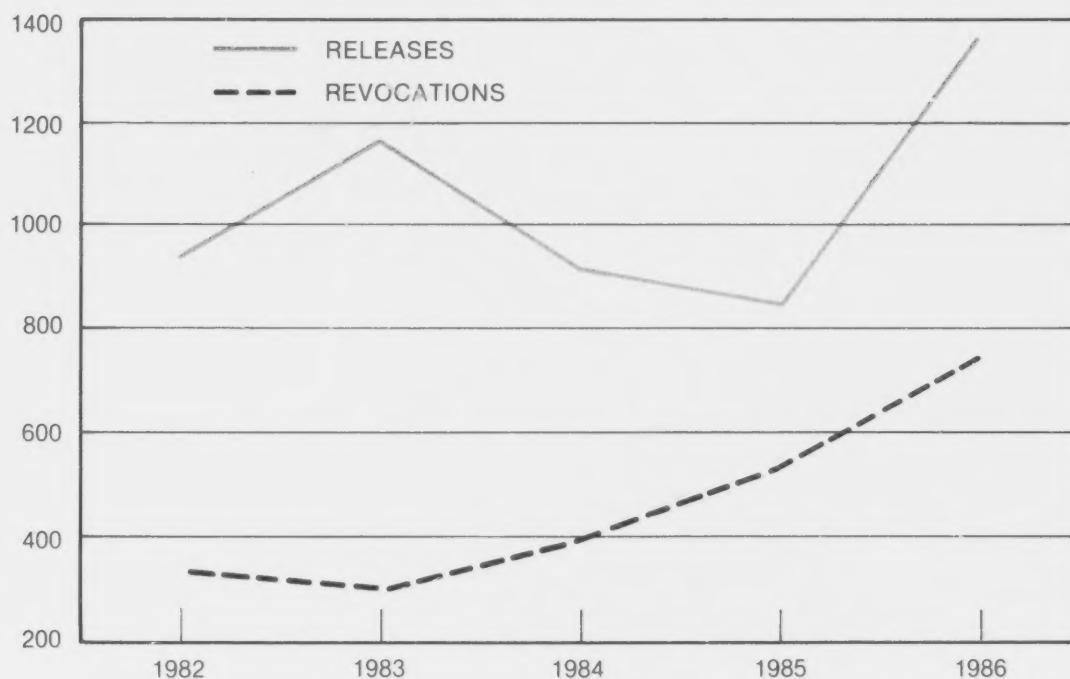
Table 15

Number of Parole Releases and Revocations Calendar Years 1982-1986

Year	Releases	Revocations
1982	936	332
1983	1,163	298
1984	911	387
1985	842	529
1986	1,361	740

SOURCE: 1982-1986: D.C. Board of Parole.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans
and Analysis.

Figure 12
Parole Actions



IX. Crime and Justice Trends

A. Reported Offenses

For the first time since 1982, the number of reported Crime Index offenses increased. The rise in reported crime may reflect the escalating drug problem in the District. Crimes such as larceny and burglary, which have been associated with drug use, are primarily responsible for the overall increase in reported crime. Future levels may depend, to a large extent, on the effectiveness of efforts undertaken to reduce the usage of illicit drugs in the District.

B. Arrests

Total arrests increased from 46,592 in 1985 to 47,998 in 1986, representing a three percent increase. The three percent increase is similar to those experienced over the last five years. The proportion of total arrests accounted for by drug arrests has risen sharply over the last several years. In 1982, drug arrests accounted for 17 percent of all arrests, and by 1986, this proportion had risen to 28 percent. Estimates based on prior year trends suggest that this slight increase in total arrests will continue.

C. Adult Prosecutions and Convictions

Prosecution and conviction trends indicate an increasing number of prosecutions and convictions for drug felony cases and fewer for other categories of felonies and misdemeanor crimes. A 509 percent increase in felony drug convictions from 1982 to 1986 was offset, to some extent, by a 35 percent decrease in burglary convictions and a 40 percent decrease in robbery convictions during the same five-year period. Trends suggest that the number of prosecutions is increasing at a rate of about six percent a year, while convictions are increasing at a rate of about eight percent a year.

D. Corrections and Parole

The District's total incarcerated population has been increasing at a rate of about 14 percent a year. This sustained increase appears to be a direct result of the steady rise in drug felony convictions, and the sharp rise in parole revocations, which have increased at a rate of about 33 percent a year. The rise in parole revocations is partially due to an increase in parole violations for illicit drug use.

The rate of growth in the District's corrections population for 1987 will depend to a large extent on the number of felony drug arrests and convictions, and the number of parole revocations; if drug arrests and convictions continue to increase, the District's prison population can be expected to continue its rise.

X. Summary

Reported Crime Index offenses increased in the District in 1986 by four percent as compared with the previous year. This increase reversed a four year pattern of decline in reported Crime Index offenses. A geographical analysis of crime patterns reveals that the commercial areas of Wards 1 and 2 report the highest incidences of Index offenses. Reported crimes for residential areas were also highest in Wards 1 and 2.

Total arrests continued to climb with nearly all of the increase attributed to a 43 percent rise in drug arrests. Adult felony and misdemeanor prosecutions and convictions rose slightly as a result of an increase in the number of persons charged with and convicted of felony drug law violations.

The District's incarcerated population continued its rise, although at a slower rate than in previous years. The driving force behind growth in the incarcerated population is the dramatic increase in drug felony arrests, prosecutions and convictions.

Crime and justice trends suggest that arrests, prosecutions and convictions may rise slightly this year. A growing proportion of the criminal justice population will be serving time for drug law violations. The size of the incarcerated population is expected to rise, although at a lesser rate than reported for the past several years.

Appendix A

Appendix A — Definitions¹

A. PART I OFFENSES

1. Criminal Homicide

a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence, and excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to:

- (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and
- (2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.

b. Manslaughter by Negligence²

Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. Forcible Rape

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts of assaults to rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used — victim under age of consent).

3. Robbery

Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, attempts or assaults to rob.

4. Aggravated Assault

Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Exclude simple assaults.

5. Burglary

Housebreaking or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

6. Larceny-theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

B. PART II OFFENSES

1. Other Assaults (Simple)

Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and where no weapon is used.

2. Arson

Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

3. Forgery and Counterfeiting

Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

4. Fraud

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

5. Embezzlement

Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

6. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing

Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

7. Vandalism

Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

8. Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.

All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

9. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitutes, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes.

¹All definitions are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing, 1977.

²While Manslaughter by Negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

10. **Sex Offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)**
Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.
 11. **Drug Abuse Violations**
Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.
 12. **Gambling**
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.
 13. **Offenses Against the Family and Children**
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
 14. **Driving Under the Influence**
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
 15. **Liquor Laws**
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes Federal violations.
 16. **Drunkenness**
Drunkenness or intoxication.
 17. **Disorderly Conduct**
Breach of the peace.
 18. **Vagrancy**
Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.
 19. **All Other Offenses**
All violations of state or local laws, except classes 1-25 and traffic.
 20. **Suspicion**
No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.
 21. **Curfew and loitering laws**
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.
 22. **Runaway**
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.
-

Table A-1
 Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tracts
 in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1986

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
10	1041	143	898	340	621	77	544
20	1213	141	1072	350	299	79	220
30	108	11	97	360	329	114	215
40	139	4	135	370	406	148	258
51	310	26	284	380	595	118	477
52	147	8	139	390	537	100	437
60	205	14	191	400	752	77	675
71	138	14	124	410	202	8	194
72	115	17	98	421	380	49	331
81	162	6	156	422	515	56	459
82	92	8	84	430	298	66	232
91	138	5	133	440	293	91	202
92	41	1	40	450	228	97	131
101	428	24	404	460	300	92	208
102	132	10	122	470	484	142	342
110	277	27	250	481	206	75	131
120	297	25	272	482	264	64	200
131	122	9	113	491	268	85	183
132	221	20	201	492	342	110	232
140	151	7	144	500	710	206	504
150	120	2	118	510	973	169	804
160	224	20	204	521	736	158	578
170	374	47	327	522	330	40	290
181	9	1	8	531	512	74	438
183	117	9	108	532	830	42	788
184	189	34	155	541	911	73	838
191	153	31	122	542	941	48	893
192	84	21	63	551	414	81	333
201	171	27	144	552	349	38	311
202	275	39	236	560	277	28	249
211	220	56	164	571	356	22	334
212	188	36	152	572	208	13	195
221	137	38	99	580	2492	284	2208
222	121	24	97	590	578	104	474
231	89	23	66	601	268	32	236
232	215	15	200	602	126	24	102
240	213	40	173	610	371	38	333
251	167	25	142	621	210	15	195
252	386	54	332	622	640	36	604
260	129	10	119	631	187	21	166
271	314	36	278	632	6	0	6
272	464	97	367	640	260	52	208
280	646	148	498	650	259	32	227
290	217	47	170	660	280	48	232
300	218	56	162	670	291	61	230
310	301	79	222	681	126	47	79
320	313	79	234	682	127	18	109
331	151	38	113	684	99	13	86
332	109	35	74	690	236	49	187
				700	389	81	308

Table A-1

Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tracts
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1986

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
710	298	93	205	882	220	51	169
720	730	139	591	883	299	39	260
731	20	3	17	884	239	67	172
732	389	102	287	893	133	41	92
734	245	72	173	894	385	81	304
738	31	3	28	895	14	3	11
741	193	65	128	901	48	7	41
744	236	105	131	902	387	63	324
745	410	129	281	911	228	41	187
746	97	38	59	912	335	78	257
747	241	75	166	921	98	17	81
748	164	47	117	922	349	67	282
751	481	121	360	931	236	34	202
752	231	49	182	932	173	36	137
761	424	84	340	940	260	32	228
763	388	37	351	951	217	26	191
764	369	53	316	952	269	54	215
765	219	24	195	953	91	3	88
773	294	82	212	955	141	17	124
777	161	28	133	957	43	7	36
778	143	31	112	958	159	23	136
779	152	20	132	961	186	54	132
783	334	87	247	962	189	61	128
784	205	51	154	963	346	59	287
785	376	56	320	964	92	13	79
787	138	29	109	970	313	85	228
788	365	105	260	981	259	91	168
791	281	79	202	982	93	24	69
793	185	46	139	983	129	37	92
791	281	79	202	984	159	40	119
793	185	46	139	985	94	24	70
801	204	41	163	986	314	66	248
802	270	45	225	987	214	47	167
810	268	43	225	988	202	36	166
820	309	25	284	991	107	6	101
831	312	39	273	992	119	29	90
832	250	30	220	993	182	39	143
841	180	55	125	994	193	64	129
842	229	57	172	995	149	39	110
850	349	103	246	996	138	30	108
860	248	45	203	997	97	27	70
871	145	39	106				
872	152	29	123				
				Total	52,217	9,344	42,873

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1987.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and
Analysis.

Table A-2

Number and Percent of Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests
for Part II Offenses By Type of Offense,
Calendar Year 1986

Offense	Reported Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Assault	2,205	9	910	3	139	8
Forgery	545	2	280	< 1	5	< 1
Fraud	732	3	106	< 1	5	< 1
Embezzlement	225	1	6	< 1	0	0
Stolen Property	253	1	286	< 1	36	2
Vandalism	5,434	22	561	2	149	8
Weapons	884	4	925	3	60	3
Prostitution	1,374	5	1,454	4	18	1
Sex Offenses	554	2	285	< 1	50	3
Drug Laws	9,770	39	12,058	35	1,222	68
Gambling	27	< 1	546	2	0	0
Offenses Against Family	2	< 1	4	< 1	0	0
Liquor Laws	10	< 1	25	< 1	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	4	< 1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	4	< 1	7,252	21	48	3
Vagrancy	0	0	1	< 1	0	0
Fugitive from Justice	834	3	4,723	14	0	0
Other	2,283	9	5,451	16	71	4
Total Part II	25,136	100	34,877	100	1,803	100

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1987.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-3
**Number of Juvenile and Adult Arrests
 for Crime Index Offenses By Age Group in the District of Columbia,
 Calendar Year 1986**

Age Group	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Juvenile											
7-10	20	7	13	0	1	2	4	3	4	6	0
11-14	384	135	249	0	3	67	65	73	67	107	2
15-17	1,737	438	1,299	8	15	210	205	167	225	902	5
Total	2,141	580	1,561	8	19	279	274	243	296	1,015	7
Adult											
18-20	1,395	385	1,010	20	14	178	173	132	347	529	2
21-22	977	332	645	10	18	130	174	96	327	221	1
23-24	888	303	585	13	15	109	166	97	321	161	6
25-29	2,098	743	1,355	30	40	259	414	256	828	264	7
30-34	1,627	488	1,139	15	17	154	302	193	771	169	6
35-39	1,030	337	693	17	13	86	221	109	502	77	5
40-44	493	164	329	10	3	16	135	44	253	30	2
45-49	288	101	187	3	2	12	84	25	147	14	1
50 +	374	146	228	7	2	8	129	14	200	13	1
Unkown	7	2	5	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
Total	9,177	3,001	6,176	127	124	952	1,798	968	3,697	1,480	31

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1987.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1987.

Table A-4
Adult Drug Arrests By Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1982-1986

Sales	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	1,031	56	1,976	67	1,607	45	1,587	49	1,919	38
Marijuana	257	14	413	14	851	24	527	16	613	12
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	554	30	546	19	1,084	31	1,101	34	2,526	50
Total	1,842	100	2,935	100	3,542	100	3,215	99	5,058	100
Possession										
Opium/cocaine and derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	2,479	53	1,824	39	1,535	36	2,389	44	3,409	49
Marijuana	1,324	28	1,990	43	1,498	35	1,521	28	1,653	24
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	202	4	172	4	55	1	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	708	15	701	15	1,191	28	1,524	28	1,938	28
Total	4,713	100	4,687	100 +	4,279	100	5,434	100	7,000	100 +
GRAND TOTAL	6,555	—	7,622	—	7,821	—	8,649	—	12,058	—

SOURCE: 1982-1986: Metropolitan Police Department.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-5
Juvenile Drug Arrests By Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1982-1986

Sales	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	18	22	11	11	23	12	61	28	190	68
Marijuana	43	52	23	22	69	37	156	71	67	24
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	21	26	70	67	93	50	3	1	22	8
Total	82	100	104	100	185	99 +	220	100	279	100
Possession										
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	23	10	24	7	34	8	86	21	106	11
Marijuana	183	78	205	61	297	67	322	79	791	84
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	28	12	106	32	119	26	2	< 1	46	5
Total	234	100	335	100	450	100 +	410	100	943	100
GRAND TOTAL	316	—	439	—	635	—	630	—	1,222	—

SOURCE: 1982-1986: Metropolitan Police Department.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

PREPARED BY:

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